

The Weather

Today—Partly cloudy and somewhat cooler, with afternoon temperature in the high 80's. Yesterday—High, 99; low, 78.
Post-10 consumption to date, 94 per cent of yearly allotment.

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Greatest B-29 Fleet Hits 4 Jap Cities

Heat Kills One, Relief Near; Nats, Tribe Split Twin Bill

Allies Invade Borneo's Biggest Oilfield

Truman Back To Present Charter in Senate Today

President Also Prepares to Leave Soon for Big Three Parley 'Near Berlin'

President Truman, tanned by the sun and refreshed in spirit, came back to the White House yesterday and prepared for two history-making events.

Today at 1 p. m. he will appear before the Senate, deliver the charter of the United Nations, and in a 600-word address will ask that it be ratified swiftly so that America may take the lead in working for a peaceful world.

In the very near future, President Truman will start out for some point in "the vicinity of Berlin," there to attend his first meeting of the Big Three. He has already stated the chief business of this meeting will be to discuss the future of Germany.

President Truman's 5500-mile round trip across the United States, which ended yesterday at the Washington National Airport, appeared to have put him in tip-top shape for the events ahead.

Just before taking off from Kansas City, the President embraced his mother, 92-year-old Mrs. Martha Truman, who had overruled him by rising early and showing up at the airport.

A little later a reporter asked Mrs. Truman how she thought the President looked.

"Oh, he looked fine," the pert little lady replied. "He always does. Never was as good-looking a President as he is."

She was sitting in a dusty Plymouth sedan, watching the big See **TRUMAN**, Page 2, Column 6.

Over 2-3ds Of Senators Favor Charter

More than two thirds of the entire Senate membership was lined up for ratification of the United Nations Charter yesterday on the eve of its formal presentation by President Truman.

Senators Maybank (D., S. C.); Kilgore (D., W. Va.); and Hart (R., Conn.), permitted addition of their names to the "yes" column of an Associated Press poll on the question: "Will you vote for United States adherence to the charter, barring unforeseen developments?"

With no Senator expressing open opposition to ratification, that made the totals stand:

Yes, 65.
Noncommittal, 17.
Eight Senators were not reached. There is one vacancy.

Thus when Mr. Truman returns today to the chamber where he served 10 years he has definite assurance that his former colleagues are with him in overwhelming force on American participation in the peace preserving organization.

His speech will be brief—probably five or 10 minutes. In compliance with his expressed desire for simplicity, it will not be broadcast. Neither will the Senate relax its rule against taking photographs in the chamber.

Hearings Start July 9
The path was smoothed for quick progress of the Charter through the Foreign Relations Committee and the Senate itself. The committee already has decided to start the hearings a week from today. Details of what will be heard and the time allotted each witness are being worked out by a subcommittee.

Majority Leader Barkley estimated that the Treaty can be See **CHARTER**, Page 2, Column 3.

Easley Inspects Okinawa Cave



SHORTLY BEFORE HIS DEATH—Brig. Gen. Claudius M. Easley, assistant commander of the Ninety-sixth Division, climbs over dead Japs to examine a cave destroyed by flame-throwing tanks of the 32d Infantry on Okinawa. Picture was made four days before the officer was killed in action.

Heat Causes Another Death; Relief in Sight

Four Others Collapse; Cooler Day Promised

In Wake of Showers

The Weather Bureau promised respite today from the 99-degree heat of yesterday that caused the death of one person and prostrated four others.

Showers were promised for last night and the prediction for today is "clearing and cooler," breaking the grip of temperatures that set a record for the year Saturday with 98 degrees and rose one degree higher at 3:30 p. m. yesterday.

Frank Evans, 70, of 219 H st. n.w., collapsed at his home yesterday and died a few hours after he was admitted to Casualty Hospital for heat prostration.

Charles Hackney, 55, of 512 12th st. n.e., was treated at Emergency Hospital after he had collapsed while on duty as a counter man at See **WEATHER**, Page 2, Column 4.

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Truman Sees Postwar Need For Controls

President Truman declared yesterday that stabilization controls will have to be continued into the postwar period.

In a statement announcing the signing of the bill extending stabilization and price controls another year, the President asserted:

"Everyone of us must refrain from making unnecessary purchase of scarce goods and everyone of us must put as many of his dollars as possible into war bonds. In this way we can speed the day of victory and make sure that peace will bring a sound and lasting prosperity."

The bill, giving the Office of Price Administration another year's lease on life, was hurried through the House at an unusual Saturday session yesterday and was flown to the President at Kansas City by special plane.

Presidential Press Secretary Charles G. Ross said yesterday that the measure was signed shortly before midnight.

Without the legislation, OPA's price and rationing powers would have expired with the fiscal year at midnight Saturday.

OPA gets \$174,500,000 for its job under an appropriation also pushed through at the year-end session.

Under the OPA extension bill, See **PRICES**, Page 3, Column 3.

Nats and Tribe Split Twin Bill; Case Shines

Griffmen Grab First Game; Lose Finale

In Last Inning

By Shirley Povich
Post Staff Writer

Cleveland, July 1.—The Nats stretched their winning streak to four straight early this afternoon and then accumulated a one-game losing streak later in the day, when they dropped the second game of a double-header to Cleveland.

Dutch Leonard won his game, 6 to 5, but he wasn't around at the finish. Leonard figuratively fell on his face in the late innings and all but pitched away a 6-to-0 lead.

Little Marino Pieretti moved into the game in the eighth with two Indians on base and one out, and not another Indian reached base or even hit a ball out of the infield.

The Nats tried to win with Santiago Ullrich in the second game and took a 6-to-5 beating. They lost fighting, though. A game comeback gave them a one-run lead in the ninth, but a two-run homer by Lou Boudreau in the Tribe's half proved the winner, 6 to 5.

Rookie Peter Center, making his first start of the year for the Indians, was rescued by Allie Reynolds, who became the official winner.

Error Aids Tribe
A crowd of 10,454 Cleveland clients saw the double bill and liked the second game very much. It was so different.

An error by Shortstop Gil Torres on Mackiewicz's grounder paved the way for two Cleveland runs in the opening inning of the finale. Hits by O'Dea and Heath filled the bases, and Frank Hayes got the runs home with a single to center.

The Indians picked up another run in the second when Meyer singled, stole and scored on Mackiewicz's single. In the fourth, they moved in front, 4-2, after Ullrich walked two men with two out and threw a single to Mackiewicz.

Mel Harder's comeback was a dismal effort in that first game. The aged Cleveland right-hander, who came out of his war job to make his first start of the year for the Indians, was hammered out of the box in the fifth inning with the score 6-0 against him.

George Case almost personally accounted for the Nats' first run. He beat out a bunt in the third, stole second and scored from third on Vaughn's long fly.

Case Has Big Bat
Case had an important part in the Nats' next two runs, also. In the fourth, with two out and the bases full, he stroked a single through the shortstop hole. Lou Boudreau had vacated to shade him.

See **NATS**, Page 10, Col. 4.

Balikpapan Landing Cuts Indies in Two

Blast-Numb Japs Show Little Fight; MacArthur Ashore With Fourth Wave

Manila (Monday), July 2 (AP).—Rugged Australian Seventh Division infantrymen landed in force Sunday on the sandy beaches before the great Borneo oil port of Balikpapan and quickly pushed inland after the most intensive pre-invasion bombardment yet made in the southwest Pacific. Losses were light.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur, who personally commanded the invasion forces, announced the landing today.

In a triumphant communique, he declared that this third landing on Borneo, following those May 1 at Tarakan and June 10 at Brunei Bay had "secured domination of Borneo and driven a wedge south, splitting the East Indies" and virtually completing "our tactical control of the entire southwest Pacific."

300 Ships in Armada
An Allied invasion fleet of more than 300 ships, including the U. S. Seventh Fleet and Royal Australian and Royal Netherlands units, put the first wave of Australian soldiers ashore at Balikpapan's burning foreign district at 8:55 a. m. Sunday.

The troops were met by a spattering of small-arms fire from the Japanese who somehow had survived more than two weeks of daily heavy air assault and a devastating rocket barrage that preceded the landing.

Succeeding waves of troops landed on schedule, and by 11:30 a. m. the Australians possessed a mile-long stretch of beach fronting on Makassar Strait and pushed up to a half-mile inland.

As the morning progressed, the invaders met accurate Japanese mortar fire on their left flank closest to the town.

Chief in Fourth Wave
MacArthur landed with his field commanders in the fourth wave and stepped ashore with the remark: "I think today we settled the score of that Makassar Straits affair of three and a half years ago."

He was referring to the gallant effort by four old American four-stack destroyers in January, 1942, to hold off Japanese convoys that were streaming south for the invasion of Java. Not until the present operations had an Allied war fleet ventured back into Makassar Straits.

That strategic waterway today is "controlled by our surface craft, as well as by air and submarine," MacArthur's communique said, and "our shipping can now sail with land-based air cover to any point in the southwest Pacific."

The assault forces, commanded by Vice Admiral Daniel C. Barbey, chief of the Seventh Fleet Amphibious Force, had expected trouble at Balikpapan, which was See **BORNEO**, Page 2, Column 1.

Allies Land at Balikpapan



NEW STRIKE IN BORNEO—An Allied landing at Balikpapan (broken arrow), Borneo oil refinery center, was announced yesterday. Meanwhile, Australian troops had advanced beyond Brunei (solid arrow), capturing oil fields in the Seria and Miri area. General MacArthur previously had announced occupation of Labuan Island (A), while on the east coast of Borneo Tarakan Island (B) has been conquered.

Coal Shortage Forces France To Stop Arming
Paris, July 1 (AP).—An acute shortage of coal for industrial purposes has forced the French government to order a virtual halt in production of armaments, with a consequent diversion of about 30,000 tons for production of vital civilian requirements.

Despite deficient and outmoded equipment in factories, the main bottleneck in production is coal and every effort is being made to boost the output, which, to date, has shown a small but encouraging increase.

In the Paris region, railroads have only a 5-day reserve, the Parisian Gas Co. has a 7-day reserve and the electric company has See **EUROPE**, Page 2, Column 3.

Japs Order All To Quit Tokyo

By the United Press
Japanese broadcasts admitted yesterday that American air raids have forced them to order the evacuation of all but 200,000 residents of Tokyo, once the world's third largest city with a population of seven million.

Every resident whose presence is not indispensable has been ordered to leave, according to a broadcast. The destruction of Tokyo was accomplished in little more than 6 months of Superfortress raids. Five other major Japanese cities also are virtually destroyed.

The raids against the Japanese capital started last November 24 and ended May 26, when American air officers said that Tokyo no See **JAPS**, Page 2, Column 7.

LaGuardia Reads the Funnies Over Radio in Newspaper Strike

New York, July 1 (AP).—News-hungry New Yorkers snatched for newspapers—any papers they could get—and any part of them—today as a delivery workers' strike paralyzed distribution of Sunday editions.

Mayor F. H. LaGuardia read the funnies over the radio and volunteered to go daily until the strike ended.

La Guardia did not comment on the issue of the strike, called by the Newspaper and Mail Deliverers Union.

The walkout started officially at midnight but nearly all members of the independent union reported they were sick late yesterday and few Sunday papers—normal circulation 7,700,000—left the plants of five affected newspapers.

These five and six other metropolitan dailies will be unable to distribute papers.

Thousands of persons trooped to the offices of the Times, Herald Tribune, Journal-American, News and Mirror for Sunday papers. Other thousands purchased at newsstands, for the full price, in-

600 Giant Planes Drop 4000 Tons of Fire Bombs

600 Planes Carry Out Attacks Against Kure Naval Base And Rail Centers

Guam (Monday), July 2 (AP).—The greatest armada of B-29 Superfortresses ever sent aloft—between 550 and 600 planes—battered four Japanese industrial cities with more than 4000 tons of fire bombs early today in a record assault that raised the more than 11,000 tons the weight of destruction heaped on Japan in less than a week.

Raiding over Japan at about 3 a. m., the great fleet split into four task forces of approximately 150 planes each and poured tons of fiery destruction on the Kure naval base and Shimomoseki and Ube, all on Honshu Island, and the western Kyushu industrial center of Kumamoto.

The exact tonnage dropped by the aerial battleships was not disclosed but it was almost certain that it exceeded the previous record of 4119 tons dropped on Tokyo May 24 by 564 Superfortresses.

Enemy Shipping Battered
Admiral Chester W. Nimitz' war bulletin, meanwhile, disclosed that far-ranging Army, Navy and Marine planes, striking enemy shipping off Japan and China, had sunk or damaged 18 more merchant ships. That made a total of 179 ships announced as sunk or damaged in the past week by fliers of Nimitz' and Gen. Douglas MacArthur's commands.

Fighter planes of Nimitz' command also battered Japanese airfields on Kyushu, destroying five enemy planes in the air and around.

The four-way Superfortress assault raised to 20 the number of Japanese targets hit in five raids starting last Tuesday, in which 1350 to 1700 Superfortresses flying from the Marianas have plastered the enemy with more than 11,000 tons of fire and explosive bombs.

Gen. Henry H. Arnold last month predicted that the Superfortresses—soon to be augmented by Lieut. Gen. James H. Doolittle's U. S. Eighth Air Force of European fame—would destroy Japan industrially by fall. Already in the stepped-up campaign which started last March, they have burned and gutted huge sections of 22 Japanese cities, with Tokyo, Nagoya, Yokohama, Kobe and Kawasaki written off as primary targets.

Targets All New
Today was the first time any of the four target cities were hit by B-29 bombs, although Kure had been struck during the destructive carrier plane raids in mid-March.

Headquarters said the assault marked a "continuation of incendiary strikes against the urban industrial enemy war centers"—the so-called small "shadow factories" See **AIR**, Page 2, Column 8.

Aircraft Carrier Leans on Auto; Result: 2 Flattops

San Francisco, July 1 (AP).—An Australian motorist has collected insurance for damages suffered when his automobile was hit by an American aircraft carrier, the Melbourne radio said today.

The motorist, Keith Waters of Sydney, parked his car on a wharf beside the carrier. Tides were unusually high. While Waters was dining aboard another vessel nearby, the tide fell. Part of the American carrier projecting over the end of the wharf descended upon Waters' car and squashed it flat.

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Chinese Capture Isle Off South Coast

War Sidelights Historian Not Yet Done With World War I

Aberswath, Wales, July 1 (AP)—The war in Europe may be ended, but Brig. Gen. Sir James E. Edmonds said today it would take him another 18 months to finish World War I.

Sir James, 83, Britain's official historian, has been working for 26 years on the story of the last war. He now is on his final campaign.

"They sent me 38 lorries of documents and 90,000 maps to help me," he said. "Even then I had to write a thousand letters for additional information."

Before World War II, Sir James obtained much material from the German High Command. He said they were accurate on all facts, except their casualty lists.

The official British history of World War II will not take as long, he said. A large staff began three years ago to compile data. A popular edition of the European phase is anticipated in another two years.

BORNEO

From Page 1

noted for its strong shore batteries and anti-aircraft defenses. Approaches Heavily Mined

Fleet minesweepers, supported by the guns of cruisers and destroyers, started clearing a channel for the invasion fleet 15 days before the actual landings.

Working under the very noses of the Japanese, they found "more mines than you could count," the crews reported, but they cleared out safe channels through the coral reefs and marked them for the troops.

The enemy shore guns, abandoning their usual caution about disclosing their position, fired on the sweepers, and were able to put up an intermittent fire at the warships and landing craft on D-Day.

More than 150 heavy bombers and long range Lightning fighters of the United States Fifth and Thirtieth Air Forces culminated the heaviest series of neutralization raids of the Borneo campaign with a strike immediately preceding the landings.

Since June 1 they had dropped more than 3500 tons of bombs on and around Balikpapan, hitting it every day for the past 18 days and turning it into an inferno of twisted oil tanks, wrecked warehouses and blazing petroleum.

Oil tanks had been the prime targets, left the Japanese divert oil to the beach defenses and set it afire in the path of the invasion forces.

Barbed Wire Remained

This preventive campaign was successful, but the Australians were forced to penetrate triple rows of barbed wire entanglements and scramble across a 10-foot anti-tank ditch before advancing inland.

Troops of the Seventh Division found huge oil fires still raging in Balikpapan's tank farm sector.

The Australians are under the direct command of Maj. Gen. E. J. Milford, commander of the Seventh Division. Their corps commander is Lieut. Gen. Sir Leslie J. Morshead, whose Ninth Division forces conquered Tarakan and swept into the Brunel Bay area within the past two months.

Close watch was kept for enemy aircraft as the invasion fleet approached the target area. At least one aerial torpedo attack was met Monday night when three Japanese planes were down by ships' anti-aircraft.

Many Ack-Ack Guns Blasted

Maj. Gen. Paul B. Wurtsmith, whose Thirteenth Air Force, with the aid of the Fifth and the RAAF, had destroyed at least 60 per cent of Balikpapan, a town of 30,000, also had knocked out 17 of 28 known 90-mm gun positions and rendered seven Japanese airfields unfit for use.

The cruiser bombardment and minesweeper force was under command of Rear Admiral Russell S. Berkey of Lynne, Conn., while the support force of cruisers was under Rear Admiral Ralph S. Griggs, and the amphibious force was under Rear Admiral Albert Gallatin Noble.

The campaign to reconquer Borneo, one of the richest prizes seized by the Japanese in their 1942 drive through the East Indies, already was paying dividends with oil from its fields going to U. S. armed forces.

The Foreign Economics Administration in Washington announced that the oil was from Tarakan Island, off Borneo's east coast, and from Brunel Bay area on the west coast.

Borneo's crude petroleum is of such high quality that it can be used in ships for fuel without refining.

Episcopal Pension Fund Lists 39 Million Assets

New York, July 1 (AP)—The church pension fund of the Protestant Episcopal Church today in its twenty-seventh annual report listed assets of \$39,392,670 and a yearly pension roll of \$1,378,528 for the 12 months ended December 31, 1944.

The increase in assets in the year was \$1,363,253 and the report states that the market value of the fund's investments was \$2,635,508 in excess of their book value. Since its inception in 1917, the fund has paid out approximately \$25 million dollars to its beneficiaries.

Other Columns Push Into Indo-China

On 100-Mile Front

Chungking, July 1 (AP)—Chinese fighters have captured Welchow Island in American air patrolled waters off China's southeast coast, the Chinese command said tonight, while front dispatches reported the fall of the Japanese-held Indo-Chinese town to Chinese forces pushing into the French colony on a 100-mile front.

In swift new blows following the recapture of the United States Fourteenth Air Force base at Liu-chow, other Chinese forces battered toward two other former American airfields in south China—the airstrips at Kweilin and Tanchuk, a Chinese communique disclosed.

Deployed on Mile Front

Welchow Island, in the Gulf of Tonkin between the Luichow Peninsula and Indo-China, was cleared of Japanese forces as a result of mopping up operations by Chinese regulars and local militiamen, the high command said.

Details of fighting inside Indo-China revealed that mountain troops, under Gen. Chang Fah-kwei had pushed over the Chinese frontier and into 6500-foot hills at points long a 100-mile front.

The front extended from Trung Khanh Phu (Chungkingfu), 19 miles northeast of the mountain-locked Indo-Chinese highway hub of Cao bang, to Malungchui, identified as one mile inside Indo-China and 23 miles north of Hagiang.

Other Gains Scored

In addition to the capture of Trung Khanh Phu and Malungchui, reports said that Dong Van, in the northernmost tip of the French colony and 30 miles northeast of Malungchui, also had been seized and that fighting was raging for Tra Linh, 12 miles north of Cao bang.

Chinese observers stressed, however, that occupation of several Indo-Chinese towns did not represent an invasion aimed at ejecting the Japanese from Indo-China.

Meanwhile, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek's forces 220 miles to the northeast pressed from captured Luichow toward Kweilin, 90 miles northeast, advancing along both the Hunan-Kwangsi railroad and the Luichow-Kweilin highway.

Enemy remnants on the outskirts of Luichow were being mowed down while the Chinese surrounded Japanese-held Luicheng, 12 miles north of Luichow, and were laying siege to that town, a communique said.

At the same time, Chinese soldiers west of Kweilin broke into Paishou, 25 miles from the Kwangsi Province capital.

Nazi General, Mistress Die In Suicide Pact

Twenty-first Army Group Headquarters, July 1 (AP)—A suicide pact, in which a German general killed his mistress and then himself, marked the dissolution of the headquarters of Field Marshal Ernst Busch, a British intelligence officer disclosed today.

Busch, who surrendered nearly two million troops to Field Marshal Montgomery last May, has been moved outside Germany.

Involved in the suicide pact were General Kienzel, a member of Busch's staff, and Frau von Aschhoff, whose bodies were found in a house near Glessburg last week. Both had bullet holes through the head and nearby was Kienzel's automatic pistol.

Kienzel, described as a hard-drinking, hard-swearing, monocled German of about 53, left a letter asserting he would rather die than face a long separation from his mistress in a concentration camp.

Intelligence officers were told his wife was reported to have consented to a divorce so he could go away with Frau von Aschhoff. The latter's background in the case is being investigated by security police.

Kienzel was former chief of staff to Busch and was one of his emissaries sent to arrange the surrender terms with Montgomery at Luneberg Heath.

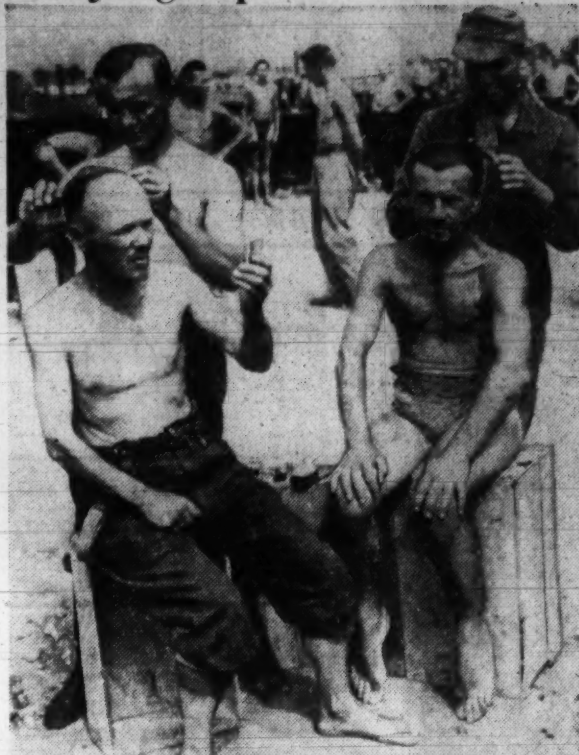
Two others at that meeting have met death. They were Gen. Admiral Hans Georg Friedeburg, who committed suicide by taking poison, and Major Fiedel, who died in an automobile crash.

Workers' Vacations Restored by Soviets

Radio Moscow said Sunday that the Soviet Union had restored workers' vacations, which were suspended during the war.

The broadcast, recorded by the FFC, said the order became effective today. The Council of People's Commissars was given the right to postpone leaves for some industries until the end of 1945, provided that corresponding pay is given.

Prettying Up



THEY'RE GOING HOME—Fellow prisoners work as barbers at a Coblenz, Germany, camp as the German prisoners get haircuts in preparation for their return to their home communities, where they will take essential jobs under American supervision.

CHARTER

From Page 1

cleared to the Senate by July 23, and ratified by mid-August.

In the drive to approve the document, lesser legislation will be side-tracked. The Foreign Relations Committee hearings probably will run both morning and afternoon.

During at least the first week of committee consideration, no important business is expected to be transacted in the Senate, so members can give their undivided attention to the Charter.

If the hearings lapse into routine in the second week, however, there is a good chance that the Bretton Woods monetary legislation will be called up in the Senate. The Banking Committee is expected to report it favorably this week.

In still another phase of business concerning international relations, the Senate probably will confirm James F. Byrnes today as Secretary of State. Since he is a former member of the Senate, the members appeared willing to waive the usual formality of committee consideration.

STRIKE

From Page 1

senting news and features by radio today. The Post announced it would expand its news broadcasting activities if forced to suspend publication.

La Guardia's reading of the comics was one of the most spectacular performances in the history of his unusual broadcasts.

He whispered, he chuckled, he shouted when the action called for it. When he had extorted the last hero from the last predicament, he told station authorities and the listening audience:

"I want a daily program of the funnies. Find someone in a hurry who likes the funnies and who can read them to the kids will understand. If you can't find someone, I'll do it myself."

Chicago, July 1 (AP)—A strike against two Chicago suburban electric railway lines scheduled to begin at 4 a. m. tomorrow was postponed today.

J. A. Zanger, vice president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, informed officials of the Chicago, North Shore & Milwaukee and the Chicago, Aurora & Elgin Railroads of the postponement.

Unions involved are the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

EUROPE

From Page 1

enough for 14 days.

The government is trying to increase production of hydraulic electric power and it is hoped that before the end of 1945 hydro-electric plants will effect a saving of 1 million tons of coal.

In the Quentin, Godeaux, Clermont-Ferrand and Nancy areas, the coal shortage also is having disastrous effects on production of steel tubing.

The government has decided to give priority to textile industries on the coal available.

It has been announced that 10,000 tons of crude oil from the Mosul fields, of which France owns almost 24 per cent, had arrived in France and will be followed by a second shipment of the same amount at the end of July.

British Troops Take Two Burmese Villages

Calcutta, July 1 (AP)—British troops, battling an estimated 53,000 Japanese soldiers still in Burma, have captured two enemy-held villages in the Sittang River valley 71 miles northeast of Rangoon, Admiral Lord Mountbatten's headquarters said today.

The villages lie 26 miles northeast of Pegu, on the Rangoon-Mandalay railroad.

WEATHER

From Page 1

the Royal Grill, 912 Pennsylvania ave. nw.

Stricken at Capitol

Charles Brookley, 14, of 604 Kent ave., Cumberland, Md., was treated for heat collapse at Providence Hospital after he was stricken on the Capitol grounds.

Fannie Henderson, 29, Negro, of 45 Gault pl. ne., and John Caldwell, Negro, of 18 G. pl. ne., were treated at Casualty Hospital for heat prostration.

The mercury yesterday sent weather-weary Washingtonians scurrying for parks, pools, boatrides on the Potomac and any other place that offered a cooling breeze.

Boats of all types sped along the Potomac as sailing enthusiasts defied the sun for the breeze's sake. Thousands packed the decks of the SS Mount Vernon as it plowed through its regular course on round trips to the home of George Washington.

Despite the sweltering heat, sun-tan fanciers lolled throughout the hot day on rooftops and at swimming pools with calm disregard for comfort.

Streets Almost Deserted

Aside from the throngs in the parks and other public places where relief was offered from the heat, Washington's streets seemed unusually quiet. Observers commented that this was due to the fact that most people had taken the line of least resistance by propping themselves in front of an electric fan at home with a cool beverage in hand.

The minimum temperature yesterday was 78 degrees at 5:50 a. m. The maximum of 90 degrees was in sharp contrast to high of 84 degrees for last July 1. The humidity was high, registering 82 per cent at 2 a. m. yesterday and 44 per cent at 4 p. m. However, the Weather Bureau pointed out it was not quite as humid yesterday as on Saturday when the top temperature was only one degree lower.

of od hm hf hm rf dw f hmrfm

Charleston Man To Head Veteran Affairs in W. Va.

Martinsburg, W. Va., July 1.—T. H. (Pat) McGovern, Charleston, former Kanawha County agent, has been named director of the newly created West Virginia Department of Veterans Affairs by Gov. Meadows. He is a former commander of the West Virginia Department of the American Legion. The appointment is for six years.

The Governor yesterday also announced appointment of E. B. Pennybacker, of Parkersburg, former chairman of the State Public Service Commission, to succeed C. L. Heabertin as Workmen's Compensation Commissioner, resigned. He will serve the remaining two years of Heabertin's term.

Also announced was appointment of W. C. Handlan, former Wheeling newspaper man, as chairman of the newly-created West Virginia Industrial and Publicity Commission. Handlan has been public relations director for the State Department of Agriculture and the War Finance staff.

Australia to Mark 4th in Elaborate Style

Melbourne, July 1 (AP)—Independence Sunday was observed in some Melbourne churches today as a prelude to Australia's country-wide celebration of American Independence Day Wednesday. Addresses by prominent Americans and Australians will mark the July 4 celebration which will be featured by church services and demonstrations by children. Broadcast stations will relay special programs from the United States.

Wac Killed; 12 Others Hurt In Traffic

A WAC was killed and 12 persons were injured, nine of them service men and women, in pre-holiday weekend traffic accidents in the Washington area.

WAC Pvt. Lillian I. McAuliffe, 24, of Hudson, Mich., died in Alexandria Hospital two hours after she and four other service members of a bridal party were run down by an auto as they were waiting for a Ft. Belvoir bus four miles south of Alexandria early yesterday morning.

Injured in the accident were WAC Pvt. Gwendolyn Smith, 22, who received a fractured left leg and face lacerations; Pfc. Herman M. Colston, 26, of Athens, Tex., broken right leg, and WAC Privts. Paula E. Hilmes, 28, and Martha L. Symanewicz, 22, who were both treated for shock.

At Wedding Celebration

According to police and Ft. Belvoir authorities, the group had been celebrating the marriage last night of Mrs. Smith and Pfc. Leonard Smith, of Camp Gordon, Ga., at a roadside tavern and were waiting for the Ft. Belvoir bus when the auto smashed into them. Only Pfc. Smith escaped injury.

Driver of the auto, according to police, was Master Sgt. Otto Meyer of Fort Belvoir, who was charged with reckless driving and turned over to military authorities for further action.

All the Wacs were members of the Fort Belvoir motor pool. Private First Class Smith was on furlough from Fort Gordon and Private First Class Colston was stationed at Fort Belvoir.

Knowned heroines of the accident were two unidentified Red Cross nurses who took Miss McAuliffe and three of the other injured persons to the Alexandria Hospital after giving first aid treatment on the scene.

Two Spars Hurt

Two Spars and a cab driver were injured in another accident at Twelfth st. and Independence ave. early yesterday morning.

Shelia Garrick, 21, and Dolores Schmakiel, 21, both stationed in Washington, were treated for minor bruises at the Spar sick bay, and Robert L. De Garmo, 39, of 4225 18th st. nw., the cab driver, was treated for cuts at Emergency Hospital.

Police said the cab driven by De Garmo was in collision with an auto operated by Ralph E. Cross, 41, of 2412 12th st. ne.

Injured early Saturday morning, Pvt. Adus J. Hurd, 22, of Fort Meade, Md., remained in a critical condition at Walter Reed Hospital, suffering from skull fracture.

Police said an auto operated by Donald Fiddesop, 21, of 6120 Montrose rd. Cheverly, Md., struck Hurd and Corp. James B. Taylor, 24, also of Fort Meade, as they were crossing the street at New York ave. and M st. nw. Taylor received only minor cuts.

In Dead End Street

A sailor and a girl were injured yesterday afternoon when the motorcycle, they were riding across a street, was run over by a dead-end street.

Aviation Machinist Mate 1/c Edward L. Smith, 24, of Norfolk, Va., operator of the motorcycle, was treated at Bethesda Naval Hospital for multiple bruises, and Viola Kapantals, 23, of 1733 N st. nw., was treated for minor cuts at Georgetown Hospital. Police said the accident occurred in the 1700 block of Western ave. nw., a dead-end street.

Charles Parrell, 21, of 738 5th st. ne., was admitted to Casualty Hospital, suffering from face lacerations and fractured ribs, after he was struck while crossing the street at Florida ave. and Eckington pl. ne. yesterday morning. Police said the auto was operated by Oscar L. Hunter, 29, Negro, of 1524 B st. ne.

Buxton Who Put Sgt. York in Army Leaves OSS Post

The resignation of G. Edward Buxton as assistant director of the Office of Strategic Services to return to private life was announced yesterday.

Buxton has been second in command to Maj. Gen. William J. Donovan, OSS director. He was born in Kansas City, Mo., moved to an early age to Rhode Island.

It was Buxton, then a battalion major, with whom Sgt. Alvin C. York held his man-to-man discussion about his religious scruples forbidding him to bear arms against the enemy.

The two men discussed the Bible for hours, then Buxton suggested that York take a furlough to think it over.

Truman Orders Federal Seizure Of Oil Refinery

President Truman yesterday ordered Federal seizure of the refining plant of the Texas Co. at Port Arthur, Tex., involved in a labor disturbance.

Mr. Truman signed an executive order directing Petroleum Administrator Harold Ickes to operate the plant and facilities declaring "labor disturbances threaten interference with the production of oil products required for the war effort."

The Timid Soul



Argentines Get Domestic News Via U. S. Wires

Buenos Aires, July 1 (AP)—Argentine newspaper readers are getting more news about what is going on in their country, although some of it is reaching them by way of the United States.

The unusual situation, in which Argentine papers often publish domestic stories under a New York dateline, is a result of the freedom from censorship lately granted to foreign correspondents.

The Argentine press lacks the guarantee given United States correspondence, an experience has taught Argentine editors to be wary. As a result, dispatches published in the United States under Buenos Aires dateline are transmitted back to Argentina by American news services, and often are republished here under the date of New York and other North American cities.

Telephone Warning Reported

For example, yesterday's newspaper published under a New York dateline a dispatch sent the New York Times by its Buenos Aires correspondent, Arnaldo Cortesi, in which Cortesi reported receiving a telephone warning against "false tendencies" in his stories of the Argentine political situation.

Another item consisted of a dispatch sent by Correspondent J. B. Newman to the New York Herald Tribune interpreting an Argentine Supreme Court decision as a blow to the military regime.

United States correspondents' versions of alleged tortures of Argentine political prisoners and quarrels in government circles also have been printed in recent weeks.

Unquestionably many stories published in the United States have been reprinted in Argentine government and army circles, but the government has adhered to its promise that foreign correspondents' stories would not be censored.

Much of the published news, of course, is gathered and printed by Argentines and does not come by way of the United States.

The news, from whatever source, indicates that public opinion is fast becoming more serious than before. Readers of Buenos Aires papers, for example, found such items as these last week: "Nationwide university strikes call attention to students' demands for return of constitutional normality; groups of youths parade streets shouting, 'Viva, Democracy!'"

Students stuff handkerchiefs in mouths to signify lack of freedom of speech under state of siege; Court orders prosecution of policeman for machinegun death of citizen wrongly suspected of Communist activities.

TRUMAN

From Page 1

presidential transport wheeling around for the take-off. A moment later, it was airborne and her eyes followed it as it straightened out for Washington. Then she drove off with her other son, C. Vivian Truman, and returned to the family farm at Grandview, Mo.

Away From City 13 Days

President Truman, who had left here 13 days before to go to Olympia, Wash., and thence to San Francisco and his home in Independence, Mo., came to the National Airport at 1:55 p. m. The trip from Kansas City had taken 4 hours and 15 minutes.

The President, who seems oblivious to the concern that some people feel about his flying, slept for an hour and a half during the journey.

At the airport to meet him was Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, who is next in line to succeed to the presidency until the Senate confirms James F. Byrnes as Secretary of State. Morgenthau explained that his presence at the airport was simply a gesture of courtesy.

President Truman was smiling broadly when he walked down the ramp of his plane, the "Sacred Cow." A reporter asked him how he liked Washington's 94-degree weather. He said he liked it fine, and added that he was used to Washington weather.

Rides in Copilot's Seat

It was noticed, however, that when he got into the White House limousine he quickly rolled down the thick, bullet-proof windows.

Lieut. Col. Henry T. Meyers, the President's pilot, said that Mr. Truman spent part of the time riding in the copilot's seat and reading the maps—something he learned to do in the last war as Captain Truman of Battery D, 129th Artillery Regiment.

Lt. de Gaulle Says Dad Plans To See Truman

New York, July 1 (INS)—Gen. Charles de Gaulle, in the words of his son, wants the Allied occupation of Germany to be "more or less permanent," and that is one reason why he hopes to soon visit the United States.

The French leader was described as anxious to raise his country to political parity with the Big Three and feels that "only a personal interview" with President Truman can begin to solve most of France's problems.

Lieut. Philippe Henri Xavier Antoine de Gaulle said today his father plans to send at least 12 divisions or some 120,000 men, in the First French Expeditionary Force to fight against the Japs.

Hopes to Fight Japs

The 28-year-old son of the head of the French provisional government arrived in this country on the Queen Elizabeth with 28 other French naval officers, to receive training in naval aviation at Chapel Hill, N. C. He hopes to fight in the Pacific. He said his country wants as permanent territory, or under French control, all the west bank of the Rhine below Cologne to Saarbrücken, and bridgeheads on the east bank below the latter city.

General de Gaulle, the son said, also hopes to discuss with President Truman the Syrian dispute, food problems, and the possibility of releasing a "certain number" of French ships from the Allied pool for transporting food to France.

Young de Gaulle, who served with French units of the British fleet and with the French Second Armored Division under General Patton in Europe, could pass for his father's double with some added weight.

He preferred to talk of international problems, but observed that American women "are more attractive than those on the continent."

Likes American Girls

"Your women (meaning all of them) know how to dress," he said in the same vein of seriousness, later devoted to the Syrian problem. "They do not copy from the French as most other women do."

The young lieutenant acknowledged that "France certainly is going left," and said his father hopes to remain President regardless of which party wins the general elections. The elections, he said, are likely to come before the winter.

"As a Frenchman, and not as a son," he continued, "I say I hope my father remains head of the government. Sincerely, I don't see who else could be President."

Another attempt was made to steer the conversation to less complex matters, but he recalled there was still a war on, and that he would not have time to date an American girl.

JAPS

From Page 1

longer would be rated as a number one priority target until the Japanese rebuilt something worthwhile in the way of an objective.

Another enemy broadcast asserted that Japan is prepared to fight for 20 years "to win the ultimate victory" and cited China's ability to stand up under eight years of aggression by Japan as an example of how Japan might be able to hold out against the Allies.

Japanese Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo was quoted by the Domei agency as declaring "once Japan is resolved to frustrate 'once and for all' Anglo-American ambitions toward East Asia." The Japanese foreign minister speaking at a dinner in honor of Jose Laurel, puppet president of the Philippines under Japanese occupation, admitted that the situation in the Philippines had taken a "grave turn."

Dewey Urges Quick Adoption of Charter

1 Other Hit 3d Wound Fells D.C. Man On Okinawa

District of Columbia men reported killed through July 1 include Army, 815; Navy, 152; Marine, 197; Coast Guard, 5. Total, 1077. United States casualties reported officially since Pearl Harbor, 1,030,673.

A District staff sergeant with the Ninety-sixth Infantry Division, commended for his preinvasion observer duty on Okinawa, has been wounded three times within a month on that island, it was learned yesterday. One other District area man is listed as wounded.

S/Sgt. Herbert G. Carhart, Jr., 23-year-old leader of a rifle squad, didn't stop combat duty for hospitalization until he was wounded the third time, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert G. Carhart, Jr., of 712 Webster st. n.w., have been informed. In a letter written for him by his buddy on June 22, his parents learned of his month's experience. The first and second times—sometime during May—he was hit by mortar fragments—number one, a thigh wound; number two, on the jaw. On June 12, however, a white phosphorus shell burst within 3 feet of him and this time he was taken aboard a hospital ship for treatment of face, neck, chest and arm burns.

Also wounded: P.M. 2 C Sydney D. Aitchison, 22, son of Dr. David Aitchison, 1404 L.E. Highway, Arlington, Va., wounded May 10 in the Pacific area. Staff Sergeant Carhart, rejected for advanced ROTC and a commission because of poor eyesight went into Okinawa before the landing as an observer for mines and traps. For a fine report, he was commended by his commanding officer. He had previously had six months of continuous fighting on Leyte—for this the Combat Infantryman's Badge. A native Washingtonian, he was an honor student at McKinley High School.

After graduation from Maryland University, where he was editor of the Diamond Back and a member of Sigma Nu, he entered the Army in July, 1933.

Pharmacist's Mate Aitchison was attached to the Fifth Marines when he was wounded. He had been overseas since last August and the notice from the Navy was the first word that had been received about him since last December. A former Washington-Lee High School student, he was employed at the War Department before entering the service in December, 1942.

Iowan Honored For Rescuing 4, Capturing 55

A one-time farmer who rescued four wounded comrades from two shell-smashed, flaming tank destroyers and forced surrender of 55 Germans in two days of fighting was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor yesterday.

He is Staff Sergeant Herschel F. Briles, 31, Colfax, Ia., who won the Nation's highest decoration for bravery last November 20-21 near Scherpenzeel, Germany. He is now back in the United States, the War Department said.

Although ill at the time, the Army report of his exploits said, Briles knew a battle was coming up and refused to leave his post as leader of a tank destroyer platoon. The American forces had driven into the German positions when the enemy artillery opened up on Briles' platoon.

Direct Hit Scored
A German shell scored a direct hit on one of the destroyers, which had bogged down in the mud several yards behind Briles' vehicle. One crewman was killed, two others wounded and the destroyer was set afire.

Briles leaped from his destroyer and ran back through artillery, machinegun and rifle fire, to the crippled destroyer. He first tried to get into the turret but was beaten back by the flames spouting from the interior.

With his bare hands he beat out some of the flames and crawled into the turret. He carried out the two wounded men and then returned with his fire extinguisher, quenched the flames and directed removal of the destroyer for repair.

The next morning, Briles sighted German infantry advancing against the American lines. With his machinegun blazing, Briles drove his destroyer against this force, penned it in with deadly fire and forced 55 Germans to give up. Nazi Wedge Wiped Out

This action, the citation said, wiped out a German wedge and cleared the way for a junction between American units which had been held up for two days.

Praises Work of GOP Delegates at West Coast Parley

By D. Harold Oliver
Mackinac Island, Mich., July 1 (AP)—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, today termed the United Nations charter a "tremendous step forward in eliminating wars" and urged immediate Senate ratification without reservations.

The 1944 Republican Presidential nominee told a news conference while awaiting the formal opening of the annual Governors' conference tomorrow:

"I don't believe any reservations are necessary. I think they would simply delay adoption."

He said he hoped and believed the charter adopted by 50 nations at San Francisco would receive prompt ratification.

"A great many people would like to examine it and some will want reservations," he added. "I think we ought to ratify it now so our desire to have full-fledged participation in world peace is made known to the world."

Governor Dewey explored many fields during the news conference. He avoided a direct answer to questions whether he would run for reelection for Governor next year, said some of the points adopted by Governors of 13 Northeastern States to improve food distribution might be considered here, and asserted Governors could do these things now in assisting the war effort.

"Keep up maximum production of implements of war and food."

"See that relations between capital and labor remain harmonious in the States."

"Get the States in good fiscal situations to meet the postwar period."

Dewey described the World Security Charter as a "marvelously well done instrument" considering the wide range of nations involved. He praised the work at San Francisco of Republican delegates—Senator Vandenberg of Michigan and Comdr. Harold E. Stassen— and Delegate Adviser John Foster Dulles, adding:

"They demonstrated in fact that our foreign affairs are now removed from the field of political debate. This is a landmark in our foreign policy."

He said the 50 nations at San Francisco achieved "a lot of things that should have been done at Dumbarton Oaks." By the new Charter, he asserted, we:

"1. Dedicated ourselves to the principle of equality among nations, great and small."

"2. Developed the freedom and dignity of individuals and the principle of equality of the individual regardless of sex, race, or national origin."

"3. Pledged 50 nations to work for the elimination of the social and economic causes of war."

"4. Broadened Dumbarton Oaks so that no longer will the peace of the world depend on a few nations, despite the arguments about veto power."

"5. Established the means to cure the causes of war and if necessary to put it down should it arise."

Governors from more than 40 States are waiting for the formal opening of the conference tomorrow.

Gov. Harry F. Kelly of Michigan, host Governor, will deliver the welcoming address and Governor Dewey will make a brief response. Commander Stassen will be the chief speaker tomorrow night. He is expected to speak on accomplishments at San Francisco. He is taking the place on the program originally assigned to former Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr.

Both pilots on a Mitchell bomber in which he was serving as navigator were badly shot up by enemy antiaircraft fire thousands of feet in the air over the Pacific island of Mindanao but Second Lieut. Raymond B. Taylor, 33, a former Government Printing Office worker, kept his head and the plane with its wounded men landed safely on the Philippines.

Taylor, whose wife, Doris, and 7-month-old son live at 2605 Hamilton st. n.w., worked as a printer here before going into service with the Marine Corps in December, 1940. His mother, Mrs. Alice Taylor, lives in the Clifton Terrace Apartments, 14th and Clifton sts. n.w.

According to a Marine Corps dispatch from the Philippines, Taylor, on a strafing raid over enemy territory in the Pacific, saw his pilot and copilot wounded simultaneously by heavy anti-aircraft fire. Taylor immediately moved to the copilot to the rear of the plane and took his seat in the cockpit beside the pilot, who had a severe head wound and had difficulty in seeing his instrument panel because blood was running into his eyes.

The wounded pilot managed to make a perfect landing, climbed out of his plane and collapsed on the runway. But the next day both pilot and copilot were up and about the camp, so effective had been Taylor's first aid treatment.

Morgenthau Greets President



BACK IN WASHINGTON—President Truman, returning from Kansas City and the Coast, was greeted at Washington National Airport by Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau and his daughter, Joan.

Price Ceiling On Synthetic Fabrics Eased

By The Associated Press

The OPA yesterday took a step which may preclude the return of prices for rayon garments to 1943 levels.

Achievement of this goal, announced previously by OPA, was left in doubt as the agency relaxed its maximum average price plan as it affects manufacturers of rayon and other synthetic fabrics.

It granted these producers an interim increase of up to 10 per cent in their 1943 maximum average prices.

OPA spokesmen said the decision would come later on whether this increase will be passed on to retail. If it is, the 1943 level cannot be attained, the spokesmen said.

Under the maximum average price plan, known as MAP, manufacturers are required to sell all of their rayon at a weighted average price no higher than their average price, based in general on the first half of 1943. Rayon garment manufacturers likewise are required to follow this pattern.

In allowing the temporary increase for fabric producers, pending completion of a study to determine the extent of a permanent increase, OPA said:

"Because of wartime changes, especially in the rayon yarn industry, the need for an adjustment division was forecast when the order was issued."

"Some manufacturers would be obliged either to reduce production or to cheapen fabrics below generally accepted standards of serviceability if they were rigidly held to their base average prices."

OPA added that, in view of the current textile shortage, this would not serve the interests of consumers, for whose protection the order was originally worked out.

Officials of the agency said increased labor and materials costs were the principal factors.

OPA assured manufacturers that the temporary increase will be continued until at least September 30, and that it will not be set aside without 60 days' notice.

In the meantime, the agency will study applications for permanent individual adjustments. It added that, in general, a producer may apply for a maximum average price that will permit him to make as great a quantity of serviceable fabrics "as he could if he did not have to consider a maximum average price."

Officials expect that the supply of fertilizers available in 1943 will be 172 per cent of the average supplies used in the years 1935 to 1939.

U. of Virginia Alumni Fund Gets Record \$81,531 in Gifts

Charlottesville, Va., July 1 (AP)—The University of Virginia alumni fund for 1944-45 closed its books today with a record breaking total of \$81,531 in gifts from 3425 alumni and friends. This represents an increase of more than 100 per cent in gifts and nearly 50 per cent in number of donors over the largest previous totals.

The university's new school of foreign service and international affairs, which opens next Monday, will be the largest beneficiary from this fund. A total of \$35,000 has been subscribed for the Library of International Studies, and a large part of this has been in gifts to memorialize young alumni who have lost their lives in World War II.

Scholarship Gifts
The alumni board of managers has also voted to grant \$10,000 out of undesignated gifts for aid in paying the salaries of a director and teachers in the school of foreign service and international affairs until salary appropriations can be obtained through the regular university budget.

By Compromise Food Crisis Not Solved, Hoover Says

By The Associated Press

Cheyenne, Wyo., July 1 (AP)—Former President Herbert Hoover declared today that congressional enactment of compromise legislation extending wartime price controls another year "has left the crisis in meats and fats about where it was."

"We still need to get rid of these conflicts of authority over food," he said. "The one-time Chief Executive in a statement issued while his Los Angeles-bound train stopped briefly in Cheyenne."

Hoover proposed that the new Secretary of Agriculture, Clinton P. Anderson, "secure another William Jefferson to take complete control of meats and fats and straighten it out as Mr. Jefferson did the rubber middle." Jefferson, president of the United Pacific Railroad, was National Rubber Administrator in the early stages of the war.

Hoover added, "We still need to free the brakes on production, to reduce the enormous black market inflation in prices, which are now as much as 200 per cent above the presumed OPA prices, and to establish a system of just distribution which will afford a regular supply of meats and fats."

The congressional peace pact on OPA, providing, among other things, that Anderson shall have authority to veto OPA orders affecting food, "contributes very little to these ends," said the former president. Nor, he added, "will they ever be achieved by the present methods of the OPA."

He saluted President Truman's consolidation of food administration under the Agriculture Department as "the really constructive step so far."

"It was a sound move toward the single-headed organization of food which many of us have advocated for the past three years," said Hoover. "In any event, as a result of the public exposure and the shakeup, we can look forward to the new Secretary of Agriculture improving the situation. And he deserves the cooperation of all of us."

British Announce New Low Wire Rate to Yanks

London, July 1 (AP)—New victory letter telegrams which may be sent by United States troops stationed in Great Britain, costing one third the regular rate, were announced today by British cable and wireless LTD.

The messages must be dispatched through United States Army post-offices and cost 5 to 11 cents a word, with a minimum of 10 words.

for the laboratories of chemistry and physics.

\$1100 for Physics Lab
Through the efforts of Dr. L. M. Polan, Huntington, W. Va., a group of leading optical manufacturers has given \$1000 with which the Leach optical library in the physics laboratory will be brought up-to-date.

A portrait of Dr. Harvey E. Jordan, dean of medicine, valued at \$1000 was the gift of the medical school graduates of 1943. T. Catesby Jones, New York City, gave the Tiffany Art Museum sculpture valued at \$950. Under leadership of Adolph Lettwich, New York City, member of the American Olympic boxing team of 1924, a fund is being raised to purchase a bust of John S. Larowe, long time coach of boxing.

Branch Spaulding, fund director, conducted the fund effort under an advisory council with Harcourt Parrish, New York City, as general chairman. Departmental chairmen were, for the college, Brig. Gen. E. R. Warner McCabe, Charlottesville; for law, Henry Alan Johnson, New York City; for engineering, John E. B. Hume, Shenandoah; N. Y. for medicine, Dr. Beverly C. Smith, New York City; and for the graduate school, Francis S. Chase, Richmond, Va.

Last year's fund, which brought gifts of \$39,397 from 2350 contributors made up the largest previous totals.

Occupation Forces Moving Toward Berlin

Paris, July 1 (AP)—American occupation troops tonight were moving toward Berlin, preliminary to the Big Three meeting there this month.

Formal dissolution of Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force awaits only General Eisenhower's return from the United States, authoritative sources said. Its operations now are broken into separate Army activities, which will be coordinated through the Allied Control Council, on which Eisenhower sits with representatives of Russia, Britain and France.

The move toward Berlin coincided with an announcement that more than 315,000 American troops already have returned to the United States, and the total will reach 500,000 by July's end.

British and French troops also were on the move to Berlin, while the western Allies were pulling out of territory designated parts of the Russian zone of occupation. The entire shift is expected to end by July 4.

A press party of more than 100 prepared to leave for Berlin Tuesday. Supreme Headquarters made no announcement, but it was understood here that the American force moving in is the Second Armored Division, with the 82d Airborne to follow or perhaps take over the assignment later.

The British are sending their Seventh Armored (Desert) Division to make good its cry "Alamo to Berlin." The French force may include part of their Second Armored.

The Russians will continue to hold the eastern half of Berlin, including all the central section. The British will take over the pie-shaped northwestern slice, including the fashionable residential areas, at least one of which is not so severely damaged as some parts of the city.

The Americans will occupy the southwestern slice, described officially as the smallest of the three but including the Tempelhof Airport.

Whether the French actually will occupy a district or will be there only to staff and serve their administrative buildings in connection with the Allied Control Council has not been disclosed.

Headquarters said shipment of men to the United States was running ahead of schedule.

On June 20, the latest date at which figures are available, more than 310,000 soldiers had left for home. In May, 115,000 were shipped back and the June quota of 250,500 is expected to be exceeded when complete figures are received.

The number of soldiers sent directly to the Pacific remains a military secret.

Lions Adopt Truman at Rites In White House

Salisbury, Md., July 1 (AP)—Dr. L. A. Rademaker, governor-elect of District 22-B of Lions International, and H. Wendell Henry, president of the Lions Club, participated in ceremonies at the White House in Washington Thursday when President Truman will be given an honorary membership in the Kansas City Lions Club.

In addition to Rademaker and Henry, other officials of the district, comprising Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia; members of the Kansas City and Independence, Mo., clubs; the Mayor of Quebec and congressional lions and international officials will be present for the ceremonies.

Two-Pot Pete Put Away by Aussie Fliers

Melbourne, Australia, July 1 (AP)—Two-Pot Pete is missing and Australian fliers hope for good.

Two-Pot, a Japanese sniper with an antiaircraft gun, operated for weeks in the Wewak sector of New Guinea. He always took double pot-shots at Aussie courier planes then scuttled to another position to await the next flight.

Churchill Slur Brings Heated Labor Retort

London, July 1 (AP)—Laborite Clement Attlee accused Prime Minister Churchill today of descending to "depths of misrepresentation and ingratitude" as Britain's head election campaign entered its last week.

The voting is next Thursday, but results will not be announced until July 26, after overseas ballots have been counted.

The prime minister's fourth and final radio broadcast last night aroused more than the usual reaction from the Labor party camp, particularly Churchill's assertion that Laborite leaders who are not members of Parliament would share high military and state secrets if Attlee's forces won.

Asserting that the Labor members of Churchill's coalition government kept major war secrets throughout the European struggle, Attlee told an election meeting that the prime minister "knows perfectly well from experience that this vile suggestion is false."

"I'd never thought he would descend to such depths of misrepresentation and ingratitude toward men who had shown him such loyalty and consideration," he exclaimed. Attlee was Churchill's Deputy Prime Minister in the coalition government recently dissolved.

Attlee also ridiculed Churchill's statement in last night's speech that Britain might decline to a second-rate power if it failed to maintain a strong government of the present type and now "disolves into faction and party politics."

Attlee said a nation's influence "doesn't depend on the Conservative Party—it largely depends on the heroism of the people."

Churchill is expected to have no trouble winning a Parliament seat himself. The issues are over party control of Parliament. The Conservatives and Laborites are the two large parties, with the Liberal Party a poor third.

Meade and Dix Release More D. C. Area Men

The separation center at Fort George G. Meade, Md., announced yesterday that these men of the Washington area have been honorably discharged from the United States Army:

Staff Sgt. Elwood T. Markell, 201 Cameron st., Alexandria; Corp. Gilbert F. Brown, 1361 Tuckerman st. n.w.; Tech. Sgt. Everett W. Peake, 3710 9th st. n.w.; Sgt. Robert T. Howard, 1515 Good Hope rd. s.e.; Staff Sgt. Justin V. O'Connor, jr., 3757 Jenifer st. n.w.; Tech. Sgt. Carl F. Gook, 61 Ridge ave., Silver Spring, Md.; Staff Sgt. Marion H. Schlueter, 2500 Commonwealth ave., Alexandria, Va.; Pvt. Richard H. Dobbs, 4105 9th st. n.w.; Pfc. Edward A. Brick, 3204 9th st. n.e.; Pfc. John F. Hardy, 941 Bonifant st., Silver Spring; Sgt. Robert M. Moore, 8907 2d st., Silver Spring; Corp. Lynn J. Gibson, 356 Livingston st. s.w.; Staff Sgt. John H. Donovan, 1521 10th st. n.w.

The separation center at Fort Dix, N. J., announced that these Washington men had received honorable discharges from the Army: Corp. John F. Niles, 1315 Sheridan st. n.w.; Pvt. Thomas D. Robinson, 3125 Newark st. n.w., and Pfc. John F. Keeping, 4526 45th st. n.w.

Jap Captives Predict Early End of War

With the 37th Division, Luzon, July 1 (AP)—Japanese troops surrendering in large numbers in northern Luzon say they are convinced Japan has lost the war—and they expect a speedy end to the conflict.

One prisoner—a Formosan—reported he had heard the commanding officers of his company discussing a cabinet headed by Prince Fumimaro Komei as Premier to secure peace. He added he had heard predictions the war might end "next month," but in reply to inquiries said he did not know the source of information on which his officers based their discussion.

All prisoners, however, have been cut off from their homeland and pounded heavily by overpowering American military strength. As a result, they are highly demoralized. American officers pointed out, and their opinions do not necessarily indicate the Japanese trend of thought on other battlegrounds or in the homeland.

Prisoners talked freely through interpreters.

Some asserted only Japan's militaristic government is keeping the war under way, and added that when the Japanese people learn Americans provide good treatment, including medical care and food, they will demand surrender.

Maryland Autoists Warned Against Holiday Accidents

Baltimore, July 1 (AP)—W. Lee Elgin, Commissioner of State Department of Motor Vehicles, said today that indications were that Maryland's highways would be heavily traveled this year by Fourth of July pleasure seekers and warned motorists against accidents.

He said seashore and mountain resort hotels, many of which are accessible only by automobile, have reported capacity reservations.

"If we are going to reduce accidents, motorists must realize that their cars and worn tires have had several years of hard wartime service and will not stand the strain of speed and reckless driving," he said.

The motor vehicles commissioner also warned that a careful check would be made over the holiday to see that drivers observe motor vehicle laws.

To Spur Production Stable Farm Income Goal Of Anderson

Secretary of Agriculture Anderson declared yesterday that his first task as the Nation's new food chief will be to create farmer confidence that abundant production will not bring on another post-war farm depression.

Such confidence, he said, will lead to plentiful supplies of food and to a solution of problems growing out of current shortages.

Anderson, who was sworn in Saturday as Secretary of Agriculture, said this task will involve a coordination of food production and pricing policies in such a way as to encourage maximum output while still holding the line against inflation.

"To get more production now," the new cabinet officer said, "we must think of the farmer as a war producer just as much as the manufacturer of planes and tanks."

Anderson outlined these views on an American Dairy Association program broadcast by the National Broadcasting Co.

Government agencies requiring food for military, lend-lease and foreign relief purposes should be required, he said, to assume full financial responsibility for the food they ask farmers to produce, regardless of whether those agencies finally need it or not.

"The original requests of such agencies on which farm production goals are based, should be regarded as firm commitments," he said.

Emphasizing the necessity of carrying out Government price guarantees to farmers, the Secretary said there should be no repetition of the time, during the winter of 1943-44, "when support prices on hogs broke under the pressure of production coupled with over-optimism for an early end of the war."

Looking to the postwar period and possible farm surpluses, Anderson said the Government and the people have "strong hopes" for a high level of employment which would support abundant production and consumption of agricultural commodities.

No Immediate Relief
He cautioned consumers that present shortages could be expected to continue in the immediate future because they "cannot be corrected by any waving of a magic wand."

One of Anderson's first tasks will be the reorganization of the Agriculture Department to include the functions and personnel of the War Food Administration, agency which President Truman ordered abolished. He promised to make the reorganized department an efficient organization serving agriculture and the people.

Anderson said the department would seek to secure "fair and equitable" distribution of the food supply in meeting military, civilian and foreign relief requirements. He promised to restore food to "legitimate" channels of trade through rigid black market controls and "tough enforcement."

Puppy Sales Net Boy \$875 For War Bonds

Purchase of \$875 worth of war bonds by a 9-year-old Virginia boy, the proceeds from sales of several litters of puppies, was announced by District officials today, along with the investment in the Seventh War Loan of a \$10,000 bequest, which will eventually be used to buy equipment for tubercular children at Glenn Dale Sanatorium.

The wartime limitations on material have forced the District to defray immediate use of the \$10,000 gift, made by Miss Alice J. Clapp of Washington who died in November, 1943, and the bequest can serve no better purpose now than to back the war in the Pacific, according to Daniel Finnegan who is superintendent of Glenn Dale Sanatorium.

Meanwhile, 50,000 volunteer workers of the D. C. War Finance Committee begin their last intensive effort to push war bond sales to a 48 million dollar goal line in Series E Bond sales by Saturday.

Committee Chairman Wilmer J. Waller will make a full report on the District campaign at 6:30 p. m. today over Station WRC. The American Woman's Voluntary Service will present citations to leading workers in the organization's drive today at a luncheon meeting at the headquarters, 1520 22nd st. n.w.

The court of the District of Columbia, No. 212, Catholic Daughters of America will host a report on two evacuation plane purchases with \$220,000 derived from War Bond sales by members at 8 p. m. tomorrow at the Willard Hotel.

The big entertainment event of the week, "America's Cavalcade of Freedom," will be staged the evening of July 4 on the Monument Grounds.

Stanley Dye, whose parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Dye, live in Annapolis, Va., has purchased \$875 worth of bonds, bought by selling several litters of puppies produced by his pure blood cocker spaniel, "Lady of Arlington."

Laval Concerned Over Petain Trial Outcome

Madrid, July 1 (AP)—Pierre Laval, former premier of the French Vichy government, is anxious to see how Marshal Henri Philippe Petain fares in his treason trial before giving himself up to French authorities, it was learned today.

According to intimates, Laval, at present interned in Barcelona, spends many hours writing or dictating to his wife, presumably a defense of his conduct.

OPA Pushes Locker Probe In Md. Plants

Baltimore, July 1 (AP)—The State Office of Price Administration announced today that subpoenas would be sent tomorrow to a number of patrons of two more Maryland food locker plants as a result of another OPA investigation which disclosed 125,000 pounds of meat stored in the two establishments since January 1.

Alan H. Murrell, OPA deputy district enforcement attorney, said that food lockers holders at plants in Towson and Reisterstown would be asked to explain the amount of stored meat credited to them.

The OPA is making investigations of all food lockers in the State, with the first one taking place in Howard County about ten days ago.

Meanwhile, Leo H. McCormick, State OPA director, said that the meat supply in Maryland in the last ten days had improved. He attributed this to the new meat control order, cattle coming in off the ranges, and general stepped-up enforcement activities by the OPA.

8 Will Stand Trial in China's 'Gold Scandal'

Chungking, July 1 (AP)—Eight bankers and government financiers, allegedly involved in the "gold scandal" last March, will stand trial before the Experimental Court here on charges of corruption, it was announced today.

Kao Ping-fang, director of the national tax administration, yesterday received the death sentence on the same charge.

K. K. Kwok, prominent Chinese banker and general manager of the business department of the Central Bank of China, is accused of informing friends that the price of gold would be increased March 28. He reportedly participated in a private conference with Premier T. V. Soong when the decision to raise the price was made.

Kwok is accused of informing a friend of the decision immediately after the conference, resulting in the purchase by the friend of 3000 ounces of gold at the Central Bank and Trust. Preliminary hearing is set for Wednesday.

Wang Shao Tsai, director of the general affairs department of the finance ministry, also is scheduled for trial, along with six officials of the Bank of Communications and Central Trust of China.

Millions of dollars were made by persons who knew of the government's decision to increase the price of gold.

Charlottesville Longshaw Survivor Home on Leave

Charlottesville, Va., July 1 (AP)—Chief Pharmacist's Mate George V. Wilkins, who was serving aboard the destroyer Longshaw when she was destroyed by Japanese shore batteries May 18 after grounding on a reef off Okinawa, is spending a 30-day leave with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Wilkins, on Blenheim ave.

The Longshaw was bombarding Jap installations on Okinawa when she hit the reef. Efforts to remove her were interrupted when shore batteries opened fire and during the five-hour duel which followed the ship was hit at least six times. The enemy batteries were silenced finally by the guns of shore ships in the harbor, but not until the Longshaw had been destroyed.

Wilkins, who will report to Washington for reassignment at the end of his leave had been with his ship since she was commissioned in Seattle in December, 1943. She was a veteran of many actions in the Pacific, including the invasion of the Marshall Islands and Okinawa, as well as raids on Tokyo while she was attached to a carrier group.

FURS

Forty-two editorial and advertising pictures to aid you in selecting new fur fashions. The July advertisements include:

- B. Altman
- Henri Bendel

The Federal Diary

By Jerry Kluttz

USES Won't Get Funds For 600 New Officers

DIARY NOTES: U. S. Employment Service won't open 600 new local offices as planned. Congress knocked out 11 million dollars to finance the project in a last-minute decision. . . . War Production Board must lay off 6800 employees within the next year to meet its reduced budget. It has 12,300 employees now and it may be down to 5500 by a year from now. . . . Immediate lay-offs here are contemplated. . . . Now that the pay bill is law, several war agencies are quietly undertaking a classification survey of the jobs of employees in the field. A number of jobs will be reduced in grade. War Department already has done it. . . . War Manpower's Community War Services, abolished by the House, was revived by the Senate and given \$450,000 to carry on limited activities. Mark McCloskey has resigned as its chief.

STORIES: Foreign Economic Administration recently shipped two loads of cattle, turkeys and chickens to Guam to provide fresh milk, eggs and poultry to our fighting men. The cargo showed a net profit on arrival. Two turkeys flew overboard, but six cows had calves. . . . And speaking of cows, Marvin Jones was given a model of one by the American Guernsey Cattle Club when he retired as War Foods Administrator. . . . Brig. Gen. Harry Vaughan, the President's military aide, and Ed McKim, former chief administrative assistant to the President, met for the first time during a football game in 1917. They played opposite one another on competing Army teams. . . . Ugo Carusi, director of Immigration and Naturalization, recently arranged for the shipment back to Greece and Italy of 600 interned sailors and convicts. These people, thought to be penniless, lined up to cash \$42,000 in war bonds. And they took more bonds back to their native lands.

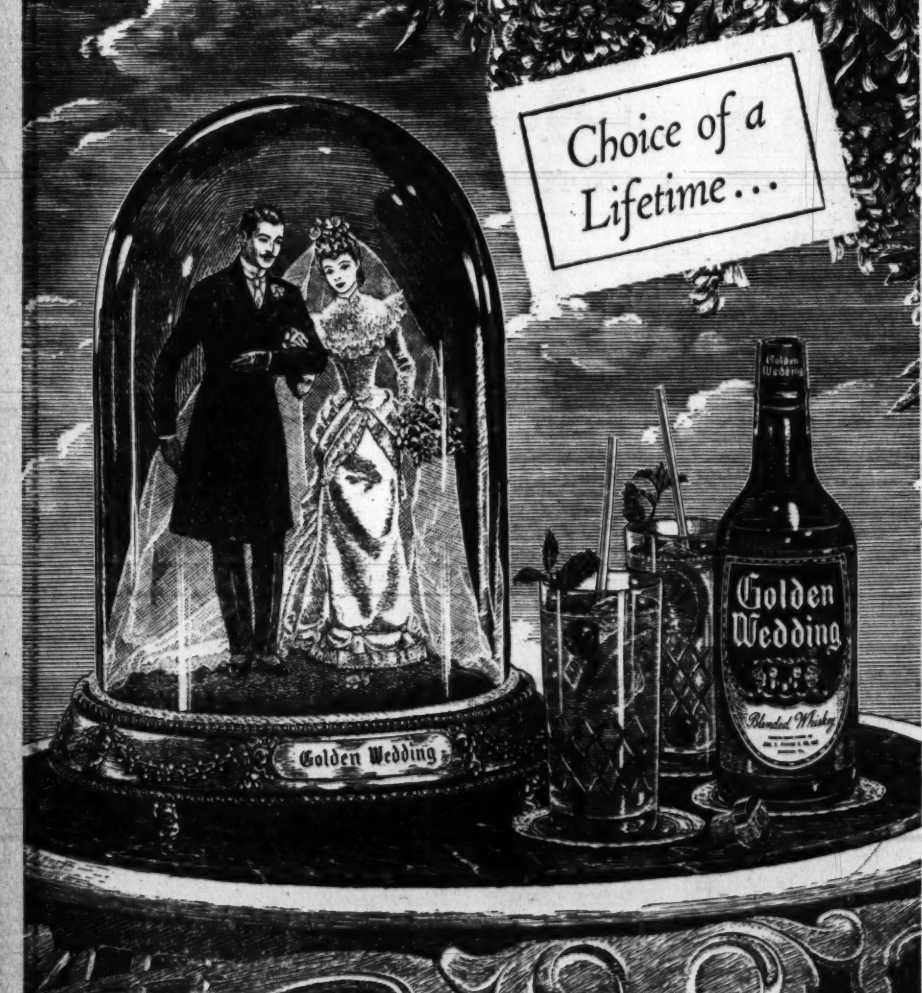
General Accounting Office employees will be paid hereafter on every other Wednesday. GAO is the first agency to make arrangements to put the new pay schedule of 26 paydays into effect. . . . Fred Vinson, director of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconstruction, has again urged Congress to give the President power to reorganize Federal agencies. He'll suggest a centralized Labor Department.

Edward Klauber, assistant director of the Office of War Information, has this to say about OWI's future: "This (meaning OWI) is something that should be and can be done by the State Department and should be properly done by them after we have finished the job. OWI built it up and the State Department should carry it on." . . . Funds to pay for the migration of foreign workers to this country were knocked out of the War Manpower appropriation bill by the House. . . . The training-within-industry program of WMC must be terminated not later than December 31. The House refused any appropriation. The Senate approved the budget figure of \$1,200,000. A compromise was reached giving it \$800,000 and killing it at the end of the year.

Pimples?

MERCIREX (mer-cirex) contains SIX active medical ingredients which often relieve itching, burning of externally caused Pimples, Eczema, Psoriasis, Acne. It's fresh-tinted, emollient good is easy to use, soothes and cools the skin. MERCIREX helps remove crusts and scales—helps prevent local infection. 3 million jars used. Must relieve or money refunded. At your Drug Store 24¢ per jar, or Economy Size (3 jars in 1) 60¢.

MERCIREX For THE SKIN

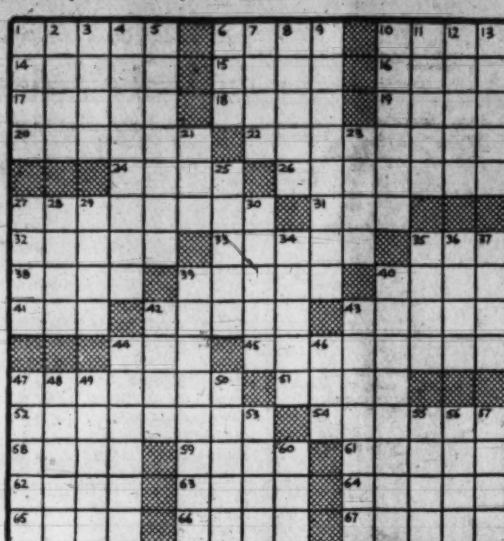


Has had no peers for fifty years

For a full measure of pleasure in a tall, cool drink, make it with the finest Golden Wedding in more than fifty years. One smooth, satisfying sip will make this choice whiskey your choice of a lifetime.

Golden Wedding

Daily Cross Word Puzzle



ACROSS
1 Brown
4 Pain
10 Pottery food
14 Subside
15 Capile
16 Snake
17 Secret composition
18 Civil wrong
19 Moroccan coin
20 Reveal
22 Faint
24 First archaic
25 Lowing
27 Runner
31 House
32 Shows disturbance
33 Backstroke
35 Triumphed
36 Confidante
37 Meek person
38 Nautico
39 Power unit
40 Infinitive
41 Reminders
42 Resolve
43 Aimerid
44 Zenana
45 Thrust out
46 Limit
47 Infirm

DOWN
2 Kept
3 Denim-wild
4 Hind
5 Dorkkeeper
6 Grants
7 Salt
8 Shining
9 Role of parchment
10 Hindu garment
11 Loos
12 Falling
13 Faintly
14 Covariant
15 Striped feline
16 Palms's sis-ter
17 Loosen
18 Rhinoceros
19 Nuisance
20 Prime
21 Reveal
22 Spot
23 Serf
24 Power unit
25 Infinitive
26 Reminders
27 Resolve
28 Aimerid
29 Zenana
30 Thrust out
31 Limit
32 Infirm

Several ATC Vets From Md. Arrive in U. S.

Miami, Fla., July 1 (AP).—The Air Transport Command announced today that Maryland overseas veterans from widely scattered battle fronts continue to pour into the command's Miami Army air field as part of 50,000 returning the ATC is flying back to the States each month. The latest Maryland veterans to return, and who soon will be seeing relatives and friends, include: Pfc. Albert Chepatis, Baltimore; Sgt. John J. Shoul, Baltimore; Pfc. James E. Dye, Barton; Pfc. Thomas F. Coogan, Catonsville; Pfc. Harvey C. Crue, Cockeysville; T/Sgt. Earl E. Opel, Frostburg; T/S John A. Tinley, Greensboro; M/Sgt. William J. Bryan, Parsonsburg; T/S Randolph B. Jacques, Rock Hill; Pfc. Johnnie T. Elgin, Silver Spring, and M/Sgt. Randall J. Conaway, Woodbine. Pfc. Frederick M. Bebbard, Baltimore.

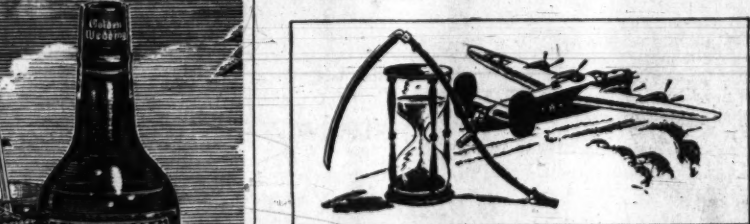
Field Training Set For Md. State Guard
Baltimore, July 1 (AP).—Maj. Gen. Dwight H. Mohr, commanding general of the Maryland State Guard, announced today that ten battalions of the guard would undergo field training at Fort Meade July 22-31 inclusive. Preceding the encampment, a four-day school for commissioned officers will be conducted, opening July 18, he said.

Do you know the joker in Air Power?

It's very important that you should. For, partly because America forgot it during the prewar years, we came terribly close to losing this war right at the start. But now we are winning the war, largely because a few far-sighted men knew what the joker in Air Power was.

So simple—so easy to forget

The joker in Air Power is TIME—the heart-breaking months and years it takes to design, to build, and to perfect a plane to the point where it becomes an efficient, service-tested battle plane, ready for action.



For example, America's first four-engine, long-range bomber was born back in 1934.

But when war was declared, some 7 years later, this bomber was not even then ready to go into action as the potent fighting weapon it is today.

True, the first model was flown in the summer of 1935. The aircraft engineers knew then that the basic design was good.

But between the first "prototype" and the current model, there have been more than 4000 changes, involving over 4 million engineering hours.

Even by working with desperate speed, it has taken years to smooth out the "bugs"—to give our Air Forces this heavy long-range bomber, so urgently needed, in its most efficient form.

There aren't many short cuts

When the war clouds grew blacker over Europe, the U. S. Army Air Forces came to Consolidated Vultee with the request for still another four-engine heavy bomber.

What they overlooked was the undreamed-of capacity of the American people, and the American aircraft industry, to do the impossible.

CONVAIL MODEL 37 Pan American Clipper

LIBERATOR 4-engine bomber

LIBERATOR EXPRESS transport

CORONADO patrol bomber

PRIVATEER search plane

CATALINA patrol bomber

VALIANT basic trainer

SENTINEL "Flying Jeep"

San Diego, Calif. Fairfield, Calif. Fort Worth, Texas Nashville, Tenn. Wayne, Mich. Allentown, Pa. Vultee Field, Calif. Tucson, Ariz. New Orleans, La. Louisville, Ky. Dearborn, Mich. Elizabeth City, N. C. Miami, Fla. Member, Aircraft War Production Council

CONSOLIDATED VULTEE AIRCRAFT CORPORATION

10 New Diesel Buses Placed By Stage Lines

Charlottesville, Va., July 1.—The Virginia Stage Lines, Inc., of this city, yesterday began placing, mainly on east-west runs, 10 of the first diesel buses to be operated by the company. The buses were received here last week from Pontiac, Mich.

The buses, 37-passenger Yellow coaches, produced as postwar buses by General Motors and powered with 175-horsepower diesel rear-mount units, are part of orders for over 100 buses placed by the local Trailways firm in 1941, on which delivery is just beginning.

They will operate out of the Charlottesville garage and combine all of the former comforts incorporated in prewar coaches with postwar improvements. Their diesel-powered units are said to be more powerful and more economical than gasoline-driven engines. Virginia Stage Lines had already received 18 of 40 37-passenger Aero coaches this year, and delivery is expected next month on 12 41-passenger ACF coaches, which will be placed on the Washington, Burlington, N. C., run.

Md. OPA to Issue Bulletin Showing Top Meat Prices

Baltimore, July 1 (AP).—A simple but powerful weapon to help in the fight against black markets—a pocket-size bulletin showing meat ceiling prices—is ready for distribution throughout Maryland, Leo H. McCormick, State Office of Price Administration director, announced today.

He said the bulletins, which show ceiling prices on popular cuts and grades of meat, are folded so that they will fit into ration books. The lists will be available at the counters of local war price and rationing boards, he said.

See War in 50 Years

Oberlin, Ohio (AP).—A large majority of Oberlin College students believe the United States will participate in another world war within 50 years, a survey conducted on the campus by the Oberlin Review, college weekly, disclosed.

EVERY PILOT who wings his Liberator or Fortress over Germany or Japan knows what the joker in Air Power is.

Every ground crewman whose job is to keep a Mustang, Thunderbolt, or Corsair in hair-trigger fighting

trim knows what it is.

Every aircraft engineer who ever saw the inside of a wind tunnel knows what it is.

Shortly afterward—in 1939—the B-24 Liberator was born.

But, even with Consolidated Vultee's long experience in building mammoth sea planes, it took over 3 years, over 1 million engineering hours, and more than 5 million hours to tool up the plants, before the Liberator was ready to go into action as one of America's most devastating, heavy bombardment weapons.

Similarly, it took 5 years to develop one of this war's foremost fighter planes from drawing board to final test flight and mass production.

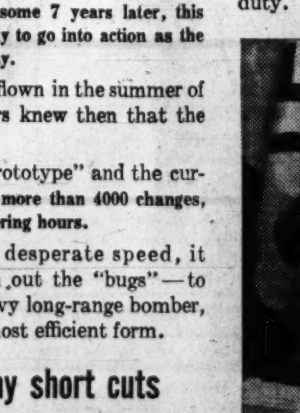
And one of the country's greatest aircraft engines has taken 11 years to develop—and ever since the war started, it's been undergoing change after change to increase its horsepower still more.

America 1941—a second-rate power

Many other examples could be cited. But there is no need to labor the point.

The truth of the matter is that America was caught napping. The nation which invented the airplane was woefully unprepared to defend itself against Axis air power. We had become a second-rate power in the air.

And the Axis knew it. They knew that under normal conditions, it takes from 3 to 7 years for a plane to progress from drawing board to combat duty.



What they overlooked was the undreamed-of capacity of the American people, and the American aircraft industry, to do the impossible.

LET'S KEEP AMERICA STRONG IN THE AIR!

CONVAIL MODEL 37 Pan American Clipper

LIBERATOR 4-engine bomber

LIBERATOR EXPRESS transport

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San Diego, Calif. Fairfield, Calif. Fort Worth, Texas Nashville, Tenn. Wayne, Mich. Allentown, Pa. Vultee Field, Calif. Tucson, Ariz. New Orleans, La. Louisville, Ky. Dearborn, Mich. Elizabeth City, N. C. Miami, Fla. Member, Aircraft War Production Council

CONSOLIDATED VULTEE AIRCRAFT CORPORATION

Tests Prove Turkish Tobacco Can Thrive in Piedmont Area

Blacksburg, Va., July 1 (AP).—A development which may be of importance to thousands of workers in the Piedmont and mountain areas has been announced by the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station here.

The announcement told of the successful culture—after five years of study—of high quality Turkish tobacco in this country, a feat hitherto regarded by many as impossible. The announcement was made simultaneously with Duke University and the agricultural experiment stations in North and South Carolina, which cooperated.

This summer the diminutive aromatic leaf is being grown under the supervision of Duke and State experiment stations researchers on some 55 small farms in three States to determine experimentally whether a high quality product can be grown with profit to the farmers.

The Turkish plant, say researchers at the experiment station at Virginia Tech, thrives and produces best quality on comparatively poor soil and fortunately does not overlap areas devoted to the growing of domestic leaf. It has not been necessary to import fresh seed, that produced here running true to type.

One of the major problems confronting those studying the development of the Turkish leaf is the large amount of hand labor involved. Since the more numerous leaves on the Turkish plant are but a tenth the size of domestic tobacco leaves and require considerable handling, continuation of the research program this summer and in subsequent seasons will include attempts to solve the labor-cost problem.

Dr. F. R. Darkis, of the Duke University Department of Chemistry, has been in charge of the Turkish tobacco experimental laboratory and field research. Dr. F. A. Wole, of the Duke Department of Botany has been in charge of the breeding and genetic experiments and the program as a whole has been under the general direction of Dr. Paul Gross, chair-

man of the department of chemistry.

In Virginia, the work was carried on at the Chatham Experiment Station under the direction of E. M. Mathews.

Turkish tobaccos, as described by the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, are grown under greatly different conditions from those of the familiar flue-cured tobacco of the Southeastern region. Turkish plants are placed very close together from 5 to 6 inches apart, and rows 20 inches apart. Under these crowded conditions the closely spaced stalks produce a large number of small leaves. There are 55,000 to 60,000 Turkish plants per acre as compared with 5000 or 6000 domestic plants in the same space.

While the labor of planting is increased, the crop, while growing needs very little weeding or cultivation.

The investigators emphasize that only after the completion of several years' study of plantings, harvesting and handling costs will it be possible to determine definitely whether a crop can be produced economically under existing farming conditions in the Southeast.

Salisbury, Md., July 1 (AP).—Dr. Stephen R. Keister and his wife were graduated together last week from the University of Maryland School of Medicine and Nursing, respectively.

Mrs. Keister, the former Virginia P. Burbage of Salisbury, was presented the Edward and Leander M. Zimmerman Award for "practical ability and displaying the greatest interest and sympathy toward patients."

Dr. Keister began his internship in Mercy Hospital in Pittsburgh today, while his wife is continuing her studies at the University Hospital, Baltimore, until October.

years' study of plantings, harvesting and handling costs will it be possible to determine definitely whether a crop can be produced economically under existing farming conditions in the Southeast.

It's Refreshing!

"SALADA" ICED TEA

Starting almost from scratch, we have been able to design, build, and deliver war planes by the tens of thousands—an air armada overwhelming in its might and superiority, as of today. But remember, the elapsed time has been five years!

"Hot" today—obsolete tomorrow

But in aerial warfare, the nation that depends on mere quantity and present-day superiority of its planes cannot win. That is one reason why Germany lost the Battle of Britain in 1940.

Progress in aeronautics is now so rapid that today's "hottest" combat plane is virtually obsolete tomorrow. Its quality must constantly be improved—to keep it superior to the enemy's ever-improving planes.

And it must be replaced, with all possible speed, by new planes now on our drafting boards, in our wind tunnels, or undergoing their test flights.

These are facts which an alert America should not, must not, forget.

Another fact to keep in mind

If we are attacked again, there will probably be no warning whatever—no time to prepare.

There will be no other nation to hold off the enemy, as Britain did this time, while we frantically build up our power in the air.

And the attack will most certainly be made with new and even more terrible airborne weapons.

We must be ready, and able, to protect ourselves from such attack.

Air Supremacy alone cannot win a war, and may not in itself prevent another war. But as long as we maintain our strength in the air, no aggressor nation in its right mind will dare think of attacking us.

Air Power is Peace Power

The backbone of Air Supremacy is a strong, independent competitive aircraft industry, constantly working in research, in the improvement of production technique, and in the development of still finer planes.

But we must understand that Air Power is a combination of all these things: a postwar Air Force, commercial air transport, a strong supporting aircraft industry with permanent facilities to meet any emergency, widespread personal flying, and a national air-minded way of thinking.

When we understand this, we begin to realize that Air Power can be one of America's soundest investments in the interests of a lasting peace.

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LIBERATOR 4-engine bomber

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CONSOLIDATED VULTEE AIRCRAFT CORPORATION

Labor-Savers to Be Scarce Year or Longer

Major household appliances which cut drudgery for American women will be disappointingly scarce for at least another 12 or 18 months, Government and trade sources reported yesterday.

Still more of a shock to hopeful housewives is the experts' estimate that, even if industry produces at rates much higher than prewar peak, five years—until 1950—will roll around before most heavy-duty household labor saving devices will appear in full supply.

In an informal survey by the Associated Press, Government and trade sources said the brightest spot in the consumer durable goods picture is the prediction that small household articles—galvanized pails and tubs, sponges, appliance cords and perhaps plated

silverware—should be easier to find before Christmas comes again.

Screening Prospects Poor

Completely out of focus in the picture is window screening. The experts flatly state that when you'll ever be able to get good window screens again is "unpredictable."

Vacuum cleaners and electric irons are trickling into the consumer market now.

Probably washing machines—but very few—will begin to appear late in August. Mechanical refrigerators may be reintroduced in September or October and sewing machines may be exhibited in Christmas shopping windows.

These back-saving devices look lovelier than jewels to the American housewife now but she probably will find them almost impossible to take home unless she long ago put herself at the top of a dealer-list for delivery.

Perhaps refrigerators and electric irons can meet the walk-in demand by the middle of 1946, vacuum cleaners and sewing machines in the fall of 1946, these sources said.

Estimates Revised

Washing machines and alarm clocks, they assert, will be elusive for a least a year and a half.

These experts admit they were forced to revise their estimates on washing machines in a hurry when an Office of Civilian Requirements consumer survey before V-E Day exploded their normal figuring like a land mine.

It seemed the men overlooked the fact that even those lucky enough to have substantially durable washing machines know that

functional design has so improved that practically every housewife in the country wants a new and better washing machine at the earliest possible moment.

Now the experts insist that even record-breaking production will fail to supply enough or a full buyers' market until 1952.

If Mrs. America still faces years of struggling with the laundry, she can take some comfort that electric irons should be easy to find in another year and there will be plenty in three years.

New Radios in 1946

Refrigerators, vacuum cleaners and sewing machines may be fairly available in 12 to 15 months, but not plentiful for 5 or 6 years, perhaps longer in the case of vacuum cleaners.

Radio receiving sets present a production and market problem all their own. There is not even a slight chance of new radios until the spring of 1946 the experts say.

In the first place, statistics show that 20 million radio tubes will be required just to keep your old radio set in working order.

But it is not as simple as that. Manufacturers naturally are anxious to turn out new radios as soon and as fast as possible. This means that they will take over the entire reviving output of tubes if they can.

Whether government regulations will insist that some tubes go for replacement purposes is a toss-up at the moment.

If all restrictions are removed, don't be surprised if your radio dealer says he can't possibly replace the tubes in your old set, but how about a brand new radio?

Farmer Suffers Serious Injury as Horse Bolts

Charlottesville, Va., July 1.—Thomas Johnston, elderly farmer from near Ely, Madison County, is in a serious condition at the University Hospital, where he was brought yesterday, suffering from injuries sustained in a runaway accident.

Mr. Johnston was en route to Aroda, when his horse became frightened and ran away. The buggy was overturned and Johnston was dragged a considerable distance before the animal came to a halt. He sustained severe injuries about the head and shoulders.

Forde May Assume Australia Premiership

Sydney, July 1 (AP).—Informal sources said today that Army Minister Francis M. Forde is expected to take over as Australia's acting prime minister at a cabinet session tomorrow.

Just back from the San Francisco Conference, Forde visited the ailing Premier John Curtin at Canberra today. J. B. Chifley, minister for postwar reconstruction, has been acting premier. Action on government leadership, however, is expected to await the return from San Francisco of H. V. Ewart, attorney general and minister for external affairs.

Jane Arden



When Labor-Savers Can Be Expected

This unofficial guidepost, compiled from Government and trade sources, indicates when some hitherto unobtainable household items may be expected to reach the market.

The first column of dates indicates when goods will start reaching retailers in limited quantities; the second, when it will be possible to walk in and buy readily; the third, when goods will be so plentiful that manufacturers and dealers must "push" for sales:

Product	Goods in Stores	Walk in	Buyers' Market
Refrigerators	Sept.-Oct.	Buy	5 to 6 Years
Washing Machines	Late Aug.	Mid-1946	5 to 8 Years
Vacuum Cleaners	Some Now	End of 1946	5 to 8 Years
Sewing Machines	Some Now	Oct., 1946	5 to 8 Years
Electric Irons	Some Now	Fall, 1946	5 to 6 Years
Alarm Clocks	Some Now	Mid-1946	3 Years
Galvanized Ware	Some Now	End of 1945	1 1/2 to 2 Years
Scissors and Shears	Some Now	Nov.-Dec., 1945	1 Year
Plated Silverware	Some Now	Nov.-Dec., 1945	15 Months

Nine Killed When B-29 Crashes in Ky. Storm

Mayfield, Ky., July 1 (AP).—Nine crew members of a B-29 Superfortress were killed when the huge plane crashed near here early today during an electrical storm. Officers at Camp Campbell, Hopkinsville, Ky., said one man a gunner, escaped with minor injuries when he parachuted.

"I was blown loose and parachuted 8000 feet," he said. "There wasn't any sign of trouble. The plane just fell apart during the storm."

Land of High Prices

Fall River, Mass. (AP).—Chief cook Henry H. Hoverton, a merchant mariner from Fall River, believes an OPA could be used to good advantage in Italy. Hoverton, home on furlough recently, said that cigarettes cost \$20 a carton and second-hand suits \$80.

Albemarle Has 8th Place In Store Sales

Charlottesville, Va., July 1.—Albemarle County, including the City of Charlottesville, ranks eighth among the counties of Virginia in per capita retail sales and fifteenth in gross farm income, according to a county basic data survey recently completed by the United States Department of Commerce's bureau of foreign and domestic commerce.

The report shows that retail sales in the city-county area in 1939 were \$340.32 per person, as against a State average of \$234.58. Henrico County, including the City of Richmond, was first in this field with an average of \$477.29, while Warwick, with Newport News, Hampton and Phoebus, was second with \$428.84. Augusta County sales averaged \$240.08.

Using 1939 figures, the survey lists the yearly volume of wholesale trade in the Charlottesville-Albemarle area at \$3,650,000, as against \$8,379,000 for Augusta, \$261,000 for Fluvanna, \$25,000 for Greene, \$299,000 for Louisa, and \$297,000 for Nelson.

The volume of retail trade in the city-county area during the same year was \$14,992,000, while in nearby counties the figures in this field were: Augusta, \$13,974,000; Fluvanna, \$620,000; Greene, \$244,000; Louisa, \$1,484,000; Madison, \$625,000; and Nelson, \$1,346,000.

The report shows the gross farm income in this county in 1940 was \$2,322,891, of which 16 per cent came from livestock, 24 per cent from fruits, 12.2 from dairy products, and 8.4 from poultry.

The report revealed that 36.3 per cent of the residents of the city-county area reside on farms; 77 per cent are native born whites, 22.3 per cent Negroes, and .7 per cent foreign born. The average size of the county's 2591 farms is 130.3 acres.

Stanton Tops Quota By Over \$800,000

Stanton, Va., July 1 (AP).—The Seventh War Loan committee in charge of sales in Stanton and Augusta County announced today that sales in every classification had been exceeded and the quota oversubscribed by \$821,505.75. Officials said it was probable the amount would reach one million and a quarter dollars by the end of the week.

OPA Authority Needed in Md. for Used-Car Sales

Baltimore, July 1 (AP).—The State Office of Price Administration announced today that used car dealers in Maryland must obtain OPA authorization to sell used cars, trucks, or motor cycles on a warranty basis after August 1.

OPA said the new authorization program is expected to prevent "curbside" sales at warranty prices by seeing that dealers have proper facilities for conditioning vehicles.

No authorization for warranty sales will be given to individuals, it said. Only established dealers will be authorized.

Meanwhile, the OPA also announced a 4 per cent reduction in ceiling prices on used cars, effective today.

The OPA said the reduction ap-

plied whether the car is purchased from a dealer or private owner. It applies also to equipment on used cars.

The reduction, the OPA said, is to take care of normal depreciation, since cars are now a year older than when the ceiling prices were set last July.



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Richness, lightness, mildness and heartiness in perfect balance—that's an exclusive Carstairs knock! And that's why Carstairs White Seal whiskey is different—why its mellow smoothness and glorious flavor just can't be matched by any other whiskey!

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4 1/2 oz. \$3.29
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BLENDED WHISKEY, 86.8 Proof, 72% Grain Neutral Spirits. Carstairs Bros. Distilling Co., Inc., Baltimore, Md.

To Home Telephone Users

We regret we must urge again more sparing use of long distance telephone service. We ask this for the benefit of all but particularly for service men now returning from overseas, many of whom have such a short time to reestablish and enjoy home ties.

Contrary to expectations and past experience, the daily average of calls is presently increasing instead of decreasing. This change in trend grows out of greater use of the service from home telephones since V-E Day.

We are leaving no stone unturned to meet, as effectively as we can, the heavier demands placed on our system. Your sympathetic cooperation will help us.

H. Randolph Maddox
Vice President and General Manager
The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company

PLEASE USE LONG DISTANCE ONLY WHEN THE CALL IS IMPORTANT AND THEN BE BRIEF



Stymied Supporters Seek Way To Revive Moneyless FEPC

The Fair Employment Practice Committee has refused to clear FEPC legislation for floor action. And there were no indications that a meeting called for today would break the deadlock between the House Rules Committee and the Senate Finance Committee.

Technically, the agency created by the late President Roosevelt and supported by President Truman, died financially at midnight Saturday night when its 1945 fiscal year appropriation ran out.

A last-minute compromise broke a four-day Senate fight over FEPC with an agreement on \$250,000 for the year starting yesterday. But that deal hit a stone wall of Southern opposition Saturday night in the House.

So determined were the Southern members that FEPC not be kept alive that their objections blocked final congressional action on a big supply bill financing a score of civilian war agencies.

But all the other agencies, including OWI, were given a breathing spell by a provision in a separate bill authorizing them to spend in anticipation of funds carried by the stalemate war agencies measure.

Two courses lie ahead for the FEPC's backers: They may attempt to persuade the Rules Committee to send the deadlocked measure to the House for a decision, or they may put the heat on the appropriations committee to recommend House acceptance of the Senate compromise.

In no other way can FEPC be voted on by the House so long as a single member objects or 218 members refuse to sign a discharge petition, unless the rules are suspended by a two-thirds vote.

Twice within recent weeks the

Lutherans Set Charity Outlay At \$750,000

The Eastern District of the American Lutheran Synod, which embraces a number of churches in and near Washington, will raise approximately \$750,000 for benevolent purposes in 1946, the Rev. J. Adrian Pfeiffer said yesterday upon his return from the Eastern District convention at Tyone, Pa.

Mr. Pfeiffer, pastor of Takoma Lutheran Church, was reappointed convention chairman and publicity director. Vincent Gingerich, layman of the Takoma Church, was elected to the convention committee on appeals. The Rev. Robert W. Long, pastor of Faith Church, Arlington, was named to the committee on the state of the church.

About \$600,000 will be the 1946 quota for benevolent work of Washington Lutheran Churches of the American Synod, according to Mr. Pfeiffer. A large share of the \$750,000 will be earmarked for rehabilitation of the synod's mission work in New Guinea, depleted by the war. The Rev. Theodore P. Fricke, former pastor of St. Matthew's Lutheran Church here, is en route to New Guinea as director of foreign missions for the American Lutheran Synod.

In Home Here Freak Fall Kills Former Legislator



T. BROOKS FLETCHER

Thomas Brooks Fletcher, 70, former Congressman from Ohio and at one time editor and publisher of an Ohio newspaper, was found dead in the kitchen of his apartment at 518 9th st. ne. early yesterday.

According to police, Fletcher had fallen from a stepladder, which he had mounted to change a light bulb in the ceiling, and accidentally had knocked open a gas jet of the kitchen stove.

The immediate cause of death was due to gas, Deputy Coroner Richard Rosenberg, who performed an autopsy, said yesterday. A certificate of death was withheld, pending the outcome of a chemical analysis of stomach contents, he said.

Fletcher was found about 3:30 a.m. by Sgt. Ray Agostor, of the ninth precinct, after his wife, Mrs. Martha Fletcher, who had tried unsuccessfully to get into the apartment several times, notified police. He was pronounced dead on the scene by a Casualty Hospital staff doctor.

A native of Mechanicstown, Ohio, Fletcher was a graduate of Mt. Union College. In 1903 he became editor of the Daily Leader in Alliance, Ohio, and several years later became editor and publisher of the Daily Tribune, in Marion, Ohio.

A member of the Democratic party, he was elected a representative to Congress in 1925, and served several terms in the House of Representatives.

As Memorial Henry Relics Are Bought For Museum

Richmond, Va., July 1 (AP).—Rare silver and cut glass, once the property of Patrick Henry, have been purchased by the Patrick Henry Memorial Foundation at a sale of the remaining effects of Mrs. Lucy Gray Harrison, the last owner of Red Hill in Charlotte County.

James S. Easley, president of the foundation, said an investigation revealed that the salt cellars date from 1777 when Henry was serving his second term as Governor of Virginia, at Williamsburg. Easley hailed the purchase of the Henry relics as the nucleus of a collection that will ultimately be housed in a museum to be built at Red Hill.

Jap Okinawa Dead Raised by 16,000

Stilwell's Headquarters, Okinawa, today, July 2 (AP).—Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, commander of the U. S. Tenth Army, said today that the Japanese had lost an additional 16,000 men on Okinawa since the end of organized resistance on June 21, running enemy killed and captured for the campaign to more 115,899.

Stilwell, who replaced Lieut. Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr., killed on Okinawa June 18, said the victory on this island proved "the Japanese do not have a chance against the Americans."

HEDDA HOPPER In Clean-Up Position



Barbara Stanwyck

Hollywood, Calif., July 1.—When the bases are loaded, Barbara Stanwyck never fails to knock one over the fence. This time she has scored a home run with "Cry Wolf," Marjorie Carleton's story which she'll make at Warner's. . . . Now I've heard every thing! "Faithful in My Fashion," which Metro is whipping up for the cameras, has a Stanwyck department store for a background. The head-she comes with the cinemogloss trying to find five actors who can look and act like floorwalkers—and carry romance too, 'cause we can't do without that. Freddie Zinne-

economy habit had hit our town . . . when I ran into one of Louis Bromfield's neighbors from Ohio recently, she said all work stopped during Humphrey Bogart and Baby Bacall's visit. "We all hung onto our open telephones, hoping Lauren would come on the wire and we'd hear that devastating low moan in person," she said. . . . Ruth Ford, who played one of the Wilson girls in the film, "Wilson," bought the late Julian Eltinge's wardrobe when it was auctioned not long ago. The other night she attended Kurt Kreuger's party dressed in one of Eltinge's frocks with heavy

ribbed silk stockings and high laced shoes. Fine Not With Danny. The reason Danny Kaye and Sam Goldwyn aren't one happy little family unit is that Sylvia Fine hasn't been in the picture with Danny. . . . The Lieut. Ralph Greene (she was Grace McDonald) expect their baby in January. She's retired from the screen and lives at Santa Barbara. . . . Hear Warner Brothers, who resigned from the Hays organization, may join with the independents for the services of Donald Nelson. . . . Since Bella Spewack gave her blood to Mary Martin when Mary was an ill, wags are saying Mary now has two touches of Venus' genius. . . . Greer Garson never does anything in a small way. Hear she's got \$2000 worth of termite trouble at her Pebble Beach home.

TELEPHONE SERVICE

with

ROME, ITALY

extended for social use

Effective July 1, overseas telephone service between the United States and Italy will be extended to include social calls in addition to the official and press messages formerly handled. Business calls cannot be accepted at this time.

Because of conditions in Italy, it will be necessary for persons in Rome to go to a central location to talk with the United States. Initially, calls from this country to Italy will require advance arrangements by correspondence with the person to be called. Later, it is planned that individuals receiving calls from the United States will be summoned to the central location.

The charge for a three-minute call from Washington to Italy is reduced from \$24 to \$12 effective July 1. On the same date, the rate to Switzerland is also reduced to \$12.

Bell System OVERSEAS Telephone Service



FINICKY STOMACH

"Pepto-Bismol is good for that"

Gentle-acting PEPTO-BISMOL helps relieve after-meal distress, gas on stomach and heartburn. Recommended by many physicians. It's non-laxative, non-alkaline. Tastes good and does good. . . . children like it. When your stomach is queasy, uneasy and upset, ask your druggist for soothing PEPTO-BISMOL.

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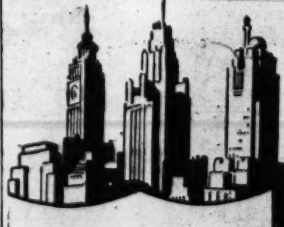
care saves wear

NOW for fresh, protective Esso Motor Oil and chassis lubrication. Be sure your battery or tires don't quit next winter through careless neglect right now. It's up to you and you alone. And it's mighty important . . ."

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Showmen Go All Out On July 4 'Cavalcade'; Notes of the Theater

WASHINGTON SHOWMEN are practically knocking themselves out to make "America's Cavalcade of Freedom," scheduled for Wednesday night, July 4, on the Monument Grounds, to signalize the closing of the Mighty Seventh War Loan drive, the greatest spectacle in the history of the National Capital's patriotic undertakings.



Gene Ford

This most ambitious of all the enterprises to date sponsored by the D. C. War Activities Committee, under the joint chairmanship of John J. Payette and Carter T. Barron, and Fred S. Kogod, chairman of the local film industry's drive in the Mighty Seventh, also is enlisting the active cooperation of all the area chairmen and theater managers who have contributed so efficiently and unstintingly to the success of the bond-selling campaign.

What they have planned for Wednesday night is a 2 1/2 hour program that will be presented in two parts—one patriotic, the other general entertainment. This will include the appearance of a group of Hollywood stars, a 45-minute fireworks display and other features calculated to round out a spectacular and memorable evening.

To make all this possible, a special stage, measuring 108 feet wide and 75 feet deep, will be erected facing the Washington Monument.

The picturesque site chosen for the celebration not only will provide a perfect twilight setting, but also will make possible the seating of 20,000 people, who will have bought E bonds for the privilege of attending, and still leave room for the other thousands who are invited and expected to be present. It is anticipated that last year's 300,000 attendance will be surpassed this year.

A Competent Crew

Serving on the committee in charge are Frank La Falce, area publicity chairman; Gene Ford, who is staging the show; Harry Anger, Frank Boucher, Joel Margolis, Florence Hinz, Harry L. Lohmeyer, William C. Ewing, Henry J. (Hank) Shields, Robert Cousins, Julian Brylawski, president of the Motion Picture Theater Owners of D. C.; E. N. Read and all of the local theater managers and supervisors who have accomplished the amazing job of selling 20,000 war bonds for the event.

The local committee has derived inspiration and guidance from Theodore R. (Ted) Gamble, of the United States Treasury Department, and Tom W. Bally, motion picture industry consultant to the Treasury Department, who has been an indefatigable worker in arranging for the presence of the Hollywood stars.

Herman Gluckman, of the national office of the War Activities Committee, and John Hertz, Jr., and Harry Browning, executives of the national office of the industry's drive, are coming down from New York to see how it is done in Washington.

They'll find out it is done exceedingly well and with a flourish.

Five youthful members of the

Junior Roxettes, who lent such verve to Catholic University's production of "Likely Story," the Brady-Donato musical fable, last May, soon may find themselves included in the group of C. U. players who have launched themselves on professional careers in the theater. Judy Klingenhagen, Elaine Ellis, Joan Woodworth, Lillian Hoffman and Phyllis Creel, the youngsters who bid fair to join Bibi Osterwald, Ted Tiller and the others on the big-time, all are Washingtonians. Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer talent scouts spotted the five girls during the premiere run of the musical whiz and are expected to confirm their original judgment during the week's revival of "Likely Story," beginning in the University Theater tonight.

A \$50,000 special war bond premiere, under the cosponsorship of the Amity Club and Washington Zionists, has been consummated for Thursday night, July 5, by Fred S. Kogod, chairman of the theaters' Mighty Seventh bond campaign, and the War Activities Committee. This \$100,000 bond per seat premiere, which will be held in the plush projection room at the Paramount Film Exchange at 8:30 p. m., will feature Paramount's new musical hit, "Incendiary Blonde," starring Betty Hutton, Barry Fitzgerald and Arturo de Cordova. We've attended many a luxurious premiere in the same place, but never at quite the same scale!

Murled In Our Teeth

Haven't heard that the boys were annoyed by yesterday's Sabbath

"—And with the shortage easing, shall we continue to buck the big name brands, or go back to making upholstery stuffing?"

piece in The Post concerning the need of "reissues" to pad out the regular release schedules—account war shortages, etc.—but it looks a little pointed that so hot on its heels should come the announcement that eight major productions are being edited at the Warner Brothers Burbank studios, underlined as well as all-time July high.

Preliminary editing—whatever that is—is going forward on "A Stolen Life," starring Bette Davis; "The Two Mrs. Carrills," with Humphrey Bogart, Barbara Stanwyck and Alexis Smith; "Janie Gets Married," with Joan Leslie, Robert Hutton, Edward Arnold, Donald Meek, Robert Benchley and Ann Harding bunched in an "all-star" cast; "The Time, the Place and the Girl," starring Dennis Morgan and Jack Carson, and "Confidential Agent," with Charles Boyer and Lauren Bacall costarred, supported by Katina Paxinou, Peter Lorre, George Coulouris and Dan Seymour.

Just coming out from under the scissors are "Mildred Pierce," new starter for Joan Crawford, teamed with Jack Carson; "Too Young to Know," with Joan Leslie and Robert Hutton again, and "Danger Signal," with Faye Emerson and Zachary Scott in the top spots. All right, so sue me!

There is a new short subject of utmost timeliness on the new bill at the Trans-Lux Theater that deserves to have itself seen. It is "Now—The Peace," latest release in United Artists'

"World in Action" series. The vital problems of the peace are examined with some thoroughness in this footage, produced by Stuart Legg for the National Film Board of Canada and distributed throughout the United States, Great Britain and South America. It not only goes back to the League of Nations of the last war for its genesis, but also undertakes to show how the basic causes of conflict between nations must be met; that the foundations of peace must rest not only on preventive military power, but on international cooperation, understanding and trust. Fits in nicely as a commentary on the plans laid at San Francisco, coming up in the Senate for ratification July 9.

If you weren't lucky in the Warner Victory Bowl drawings last Saturday night, maybe you will be in Loew's next Thursday night. Prizes will include a \$500 war bond and additional awards ranging from wrist watches and electric irons to fountain pens, jewelry, clocks and other valuable items. Art Brown, the old maestro from Station WOL, will act as master of ceremonies. It is pointed out that it is not yet too late to buy a bond at Loew's Capitol and thus become eligible for a prize in the drawings.

Misery-Loves-Company Note
Not finding me in when he accepted Saturday morning's invitation, Bob Cousins, of the Warner offices, left me half of one of HIS salt tablets. Feel better already!



Tours American Zone

LINDAU (French Zone): In the American zone of occupation through which we just passed, from Frankfurt to Salzburg and across the Tyrol to this village on the shores of Lake Constance, redeployment is on the mind of the American soldier.



Leonard Lyons

German. "When I took this military government job," one officer confided, "I had visions of riding down the main strasse, with blonde frauleins tossing flowers into my path as my open harouche proceeded, drawn by eight Nazi soldiers in chains. I had a quick awakening. We're fended in, bored and alone, and the men you've been seeing are the loneliest men in the world."

We drove across the Bavarian Alps to Rosenheim and Salzburg, where the burghers in Tyrolean suits ride their bikes through the dust from the rubble of the bombed-out homes, and then went on to Berchtesgaden. Our car couldn't make the long climb. We parked it near a stream beside a chalet and walked to where an arrow and a home-made sign pointed. "Hitler's House." The camouflage foliage was piled in the courtyard, next to a badminton net set up by the GIs who now are quartered in Hitler's guest rooms.

We all entered through the windows from which the glass had been smashed. A lone private sat at the piano, where Putzi Hanstaengl once soothed the Fuehrer's nerves, and played "I Walk Alone." Much of the house still is intact, but all the movable objects have been liberated. I removed the brass handle of Hitler's bedroom door, and we divided the marble slabs atop his library shelves. Then we drove to Innsbruck and Landeck, across Austria, watched the sunset over the Brenner Pass, photographed the Matterhorn from a Tyrolean wayside shrine in the valley, and then started for Lake Constance.

The bridges were bombed out, but the American Army engineers had built detour roads in record time. All these detours had signs of dedication to a comrade who had fallen. One sign "To Private GI Joe, who usually travels a more rocky road than this." Then, at 11 p. m., in an Alpine pass 6500 feet high, we discovered that we were lost. A sergeant at an inn in Pfunds, which was not on our map, showed us a more comprehensive map. We had taken a wrong turn south, into Italy, and now were 2 miles from the border. "Our mor-

tar company is out on a night problem, so we have some extra beds," the sergeant invited.

We half slept through the night mortar fire, had mess with the GIs when they returned for breakfast, and then drove through the Alberg Pass, up to Feldkirch and Bregenz, to the French headquarters at Lake Constance. The flag of Austria flew from all houses. And the "Rhine et Danube" patches were on the sleeves of the occupying troops for whom the nonfraternization rules are interpreted liberally. Unlike the GIs who sometimes carry a protruding baby bottle and nipple in their shirt pocket, unlike our men who are warned, whenever German and Austrian girls strut by teasingly, "Be careful; that's fraternizing," the French soldiers know they may fraternize freely. Not for them is the subterfuge: "But she's a displaced person—a Pole—go ahead and talk to her."

At least 90 per cent of the Poles now at Wiesbaden do not wish to return to their homes, under present conditions. Many of the DP's leave the camp each day to work with German families to whom they have become attached or who offer them employment, despite the warning that they will be considered as Germans and must therefore share the Germans' fate and food. At Wiesbaden they receive two hot meals a day, with dark bread.

If a saltshaker is emptied into a bowl of soup by mistake, the cure is a grated raw potato, which neutralizes the salt flavor.

If your drinks seem **FLAT** as this...



but you want them **LIVELY** as this...



Then always serve
and ask for this

Canada Dry Water is the only club soda with famous "PIN-POINT CARBONATION"...millions of tiny bubbles. It keeps drinks sparkling and bubbling with life, to the last sip. And Canada Dry's special formula points up the flavor of any tall drink. For drinks that taste better, sound better... always use Canada Dry Water.



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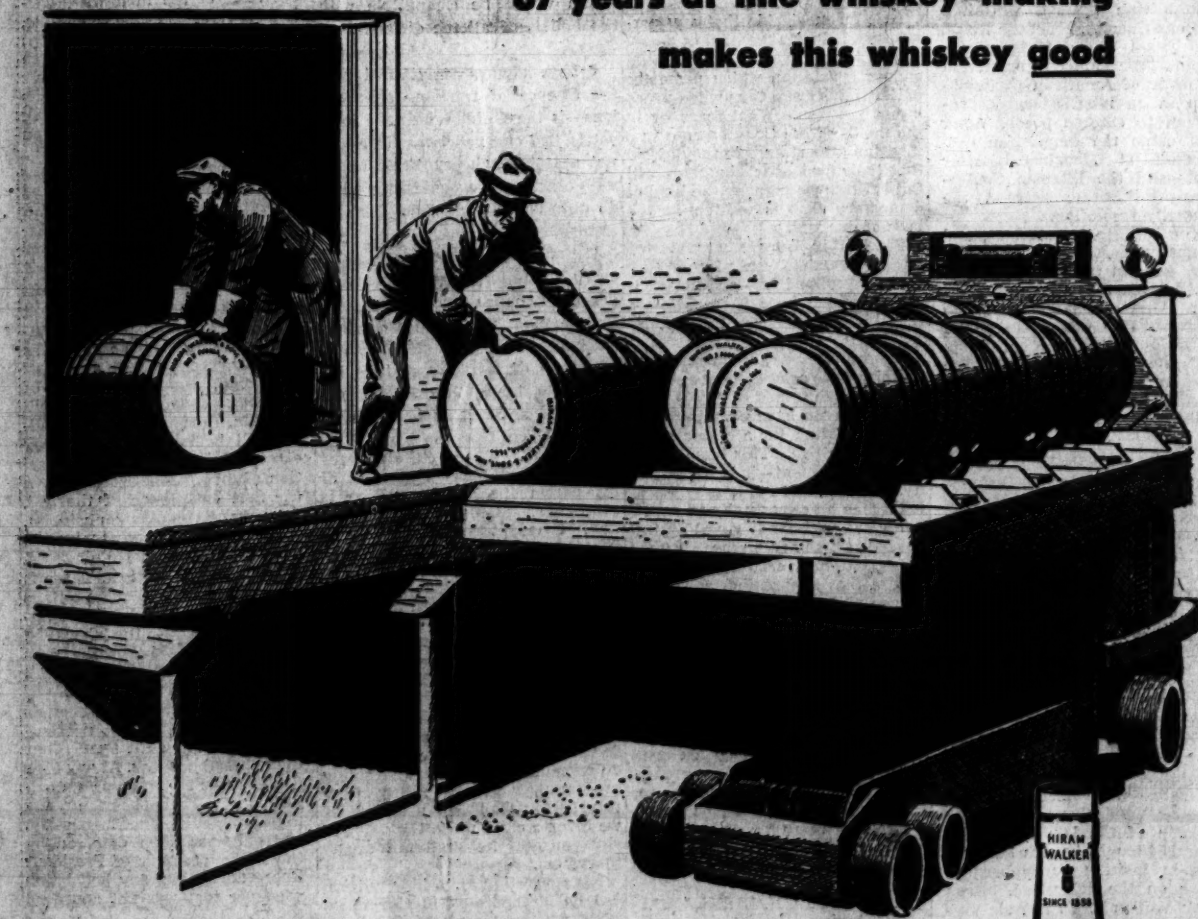
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Rolling barrels of whiskey into the warehouse in age.

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It is integrity.

And it is pride.

A man feels it when he labors with his own hands, and offers his product for sale. His name is on that product. His good name is born and sustained with that product.

A company is no different from a man.

If it has a good name... it has wealth untold, honor and character unsullied, integrity unbroken.

It has pride... in itself, in its products, in its good name.

Let no one tell you that there is ever an excuse for the loss of a good name.

Not cost, not hardship, not the lure of temporary profit.

Not even war.

A good name is an obligation, an article of faith. The penalty for breaking that faith is quick and automatic. The reward for keeping it is long enduring.

For the people will always know how to tell a good name.

A good name is a beacon. It stands above the treacherous darkness, the shifting waters, the uncertain shore.

It is a guide and a refuge.

A good name is a blessing... to him who has it... and to him who must put his trust in it.

A good name is a man's... or a company's... conscience.

W. W. Wachtel, President



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Monday, July 2, 1945

Rock Creek

About a year ago, when the wading season was at its height, residents living along Rock Creek in nearby Maryland discovered that there was some pollution of the creek's northern tributaries by far-flung suburbs of Washington. A survey by the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission, undertaken at the request of a complainant, showed that the one serious source of pollution was from some 70 houses in the Garrett Park-Kensington View district, about 5 miles north of the District line, whose sewage was dumped directly into Rock Creek. It is a tribute to the conscientious efforts of the Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission that it immediately set out remedying this condition. Steps were taken to purchase land last year, and a small sewage treatment plant, with a settling basin and chlorinating system, has just been installed, with the result that the pollution has now been minimized.

It is not our intention to suggest that Rock Creek is now perfectly pure, or to recommend that it be used more extensively by waders and swimmers. Maryland and local health authorities have assured us that no open-country stream can be relied on as pure, since all of them have animal organisms such as the iniquitous bacillus coli which may carry dysentery and typhoid fever. But at least Rock Creek is reasonably safe from the dangers arising from direct pollution. Eventually this community should make Rock Creek a model of purity by extending Greater Washington's sewer system as far as necessary to prevent permanently any contamination whatsoever of the creek's upper reaches. Extension of the Rock Creek trunk sewer system has already been thoroughly blueprinted by the engineers of the Suburban Sanitary Commission. It should be one of the first postwar projects, and should be undertaken as soon as labor and materials are available for large-scale reconstruction.

No Safe Place

In Friday's B-29 raids on Japanese centers, targets of prime industrial importance were singled out for attack. They included Japan's great shipbuilding center at Sasebo, the coal port of Moji, the chemical plants at Noboko and the airplane parts manufacturing center at Okayama. Yet, surprisingly enough, not a single enemy fighter plane rose to give battle to the raiders. The Japanese limited their defense to anti-aircraft fire and that, apparently, was ineffective. Of the 500 Superfortresses that took part in these raids only one failed to return.

The only reasonable conclusion to be drawn from this circumstance is that Japan is now hoarding what is left of its air power, possibly, with the idea of using it exclusively for suicide ventures. This strategy is not to be discounted. What happened to the Franklin and the Bunker Hill shows that until ways have been found completely to neutralize these suicide attacks, they will continue to be a danger. At the same time, however, it is clear that the vulnerability of the Japanese home islands to aerial attack is now complete.

No wonder, then, that there is much loud talk in Japan about the necessity of shifting Japanese industry from the home islands to the mainland. Indeed, the Japanese government has been engaged in that very practice for some time. As far back as 1937 Japanese-operated mines in Manchuria were turning out a total of 14,100,000 metric tons of coal a year and a considerable quantity of pig iron and steel as well as various munitions of war. This production, it is understood, has been very greatly stepped up in the intervening years. Industrial facilities in Korea and also in North China have also been greatly expanded. We can take it for granted, therefore, that on the mainland of Asia Japan has an industrial base capable of supplying at least some of the wants of the Japanese fighting forces and capable, also, of being enlarged through the movement of industries from the Japanese islands.

However, three major difficulties confront the Japanese in thus seeking to shift their industries from the vulnerable home islands to the less vulnerable mainland. The first is the lack of adequate personnel. It is obviously impossible to shift to Korea and Manchuria all the Japanese workers made homeless and temporarily unemployed by bombing and there are not enough skilled workers among the subject population to fill the gap. Secondly, the supremacy we now enjoy in the air over Japan has made it possible for us to carry out a thoroughgoing aerial blockade of the narrow passage between Japan and the mainland. Not only can our planes carry out direct attacks on Japanese shipping but they are also in a

position to lay mines in Japanese waters and thus create a further hazard to Japanese shipping.

Thirdly, there is the grim fact that from Okinawa our Superfortresses can now reach out and bomb every Japanese industrial installation on the continent of Asia. Thus the possibility of a mass redeployment of Japanese industry, while undoubtedly a factor to be taken into account, is to be discounted as a means by which Japan will be able to prolong the war indefinitely. Actually no corner of Japan's diminishing empire is now safe.

Secretaryship Of State

The announcement of the nomination of James F. Byrnes as Secretary of State comes as something of an anticlimax. It had long been known that in filling the top place in his official family the President wanted at his elbow a man who, in the best sense of the word, is a familiar. In Mr. Byrnes he has found his man. The President's regard for Mr. Byrnes is best attested by the fact that he went to the Democratic convention last year all prepared to propose Mr. Byrnes for the vice presidential office to which he himself was nominated. Mr. Truman's conception of Cabinet responsibilities is different from that of his predecessor. He wants to delegate rather than to oversee, and a Cabinet officer who is at the same time a delegate must stand in the same personal relation to the President that Mr. Byrnes does to President Truman.

The new Secretary brings some excellent qualifications to his new and significant task. He is well known and highly respected in the legislative as well as the executive branch of Government. It is important in the years to come to have a man in the Secretaryship who will keep Congress informed on policies that the President is striving to keep above party. There is such an assurance in the Byrnes appointment. Mr. Byrnes has a talent for intimate exposition, and it impressed the Senate particularly after Yalta. His report dealt with subjects which had hitherto been outside his interests, yet Mr. Byrnes seemed perfectly at home. His ease and knowledgeability testified to his capacity for absorbing new ideas and new problems. This attribute, which has served him well in a career which owes nothing to advantage, help or luck, will stand him in good stead as Secretary of State. It is united in Mr. Byrnes with a natural gift as a diplomatist—a gift which we once called the art of being Byrnes—and a genius for drawing to his assistance men of competence and experience who will serve him with loyalty and affection.

It will be Mr. Byrnes' first job, of course, to pick new aides. Necessary to his success is an Undersecretary who will be a real complement to the Secretary. That means he should be chosen with due regard for Mr. Byrnes' own limitations. As we see Mr. Byrnes, he is neither an organizer nor an administrator, and the new Undersecretary, therefore, should be both. It has been the habit to write of the Secretary's assistants as a team. The word is apt. The Assistant Secretaries should be thought of, it seems to us, as a kind of committee on foreign policy, men of ideas and diplomatic skill and principle, and men strong enough to see that the division heads execute whatever has been decided upon. In the past there has been too much of the tail wagging the dog in the State Department, too much of a reliance upon narrow-minded experts, too much bureaucratic cliquism. In the new setup policy should be made at the top, and the division heads should be executives. If they cannot serve in this capacity, they should be replaced. No appointment in this connection is more important than that of the Assistant Secretary in charge of personnel; he is the man responsible for morale in the diplomatic service as well as in the State Department.

It is to be hoped that the new administration will not be content with anything less than a complete overhaul and radical expansion of the State Department. The State Department is the Department of Peace in a world which for years is bound to find peace uneasy. In this new world the United States is a towering figure. We are undertaking the maintenance of the collective peace as the price of maintaining our own peace. When the War Department was faced with the responsibilities of making war, there was a vastly expanded and changed General Staff. The same reorganizational need is present in the State Department. We suggested eighteen months ago that the problem was of such a nature as to call for the appointment of a commission to make recommendations. All that has happened since that time has been patchwork change. It will be part of Mr. Byrnes' assignment to transform the State Department in a manner which will enable it to fulfill the tremendous task that has been thrust upon it. Audacity is required, and we feel sure that Mr. Byrnes would get the backing of both President and Congress for a program of real reorganization based upon the democratization of the foreign service.

Small Towns

Two small towns, Independence, Mo., and Abilene, Kans., have become familiar names to most Americans. Recently they have been much in the news—the result of visits home of their famous sons, President Harry S. Truman, and Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower. Citizens throughout the country, by means of story, picture, news reel and radio, have been brought close to the mapleshaded lawns of Independence, the "Main Street" bustle of Abilene. Many now living in cities have felt a nostalgia for the small-town scenes of their childhood. Thus every town and village in the Nation shares in the glory of Independence and Abilene.

The small town has this tribute coming to it. Long has it been ridiculed, derided, "escaped" from. The reaction against it, a part of the social rebellion under way before World War I, found its most widely discussed

expression in Sinclair Lewis' *Main Street*, published in 1920. Gopher Prairie, with its drab monotony, petty snobishness, bigotry, physical ugliness, became a national symbol of small-town life. Much of the literature of the 20's depicted the small town as the stronghold of the Mrs. Grundys and the meddling old women next door, the lair of the stogy, the inhibited and the soulless. This era also witnessed the great escape movement of youth from the small town to the city—particularly to New York, and notably Greenwich Village—in search of "freedom." Industrial development after the last war further encouraged this exodus.

Now the pendulum seems to be swinging the other way. Decentralization is the word of the day. Postwar housing plans call for increasing development of suburban units, commercially self-sufficient, which are really streamlined small towns. Moreover, improved transportation will cause many people to live in small towns and work in nearby cities. Also, psychically, people seem to be turning toward the smaller community. Its virtues are frequently extolled in print, often by reformed city sophisticates. What is more, it offers advantages for the large generation of children now to be reared. It is significant that two pioneer small towns of the Middle West, Independence, which was the start of the Santa Fe Trail, and Abilene, the "cowtown" of Wild Bill Hickok, should have been in the spotlight at the beginning of the renaissance of the small town. It is a reminder that no matter how far we travel we always need and seek neighbors.

Inside Germany

Of late we have been suggesting that our administration in Germany is already headed for trouble. All the information that has come to our attention on the basis of these suggestions more than confirms our fears. Bavaria has already been mentioned. The egregious Keegan, who is our military governor there, has at his elbow a German administrative body headed by Fritz Schaeffer, who used to be head of the Bavarian Popular Party. He is a right-wing Catholic, a reactionary, and his party used to be well to the right of the Center Party. He is said to be the agent of the extremist Cardinal Faulhaber. Schaeffer's group is supported in the administrative body by the Social Democrats.

At least at present, it would seem to be a mistake to intrust administrative functions above the municipal level to any Germans, let alone these Germans. Aside from anything else, the situation is at odds with the ban on political parties in our zone of occupation. For here are two parties installed in the heart of Bavarian government. The Russians are not, of course, indulging in any such foolishness. As we have already reported, the Communist Party has set up shop again in Berlin. But this is not the only party to be restored, for, we notice, the Social Democrats are meeting again in Berlin. It is said that the Communists and the Social Democrats are in the act of a merger for purposes of administration in the same way that they merged in Czechoslovakia. Also reported is the news that intellectual as well as political life is reviving under Russian encouragement. A Council of Intellectuals, for instance, has been set up, and foregatherings for discussion of subjects of common interest are taking place. If we are not careful, the underground that used to be forecast as a one-way route from the Russian to the other zones will operate in reverse.

Even in Frankfurt itself—the headquarters of our zone command—strange things are happening. The German that has been picked out as mayor is Wilhelm Hollbach, who used to be the editor of the local edition of the famous *Frankfurter Zeitung*. We don't know the gentleman, but information from sources we think are reliable indicates that Hollbach was the first man on the newspaper to collaborate with the Nazis. He thereby justified the opinion of himself entertained by his newspaper colleagues. If this case is authenticated, it would show that in some areas our administration is working in the dark in the selection of German administrators. What has happened to the biographical records of German personalities which were supposed to be available in Frankfurt as the result of laborious toil by one of the departments in Washington?

The consensus of returning travelers on policy in Germany is that, contrary to surface indications, there is no policy. The closest approach to a policy is in Bavaria, but this seems to have been determined by the men on the spot. Granted that the present is an interim period, what do we now may have irreparable consequences for ill. What is happening in Bavaria may sow the seeds for fratricidal strife in Germany on the Spanish pattern. In general the lesson to be drawn from the controls is that we are being too lenient with the Nazis and not lenient enough with the non-Nazis.

AGAIN THAT MOON

Still on the worn, white sand that is today,
A thin green tide appears from time to time,
Rises from some forgotten hour, some word
we say.

Revolves again that moon; returns that clime
We once inhabited before this season came
Where we walk as shadows for that run
We both desire. Speak softly now that name
Men cherish, making of two the quite impossible one.

We cannot build from water a white fire,
We cannot lift from winter a new blade,
Nor can we find again that June we both
desire.

This is the universe we two have made,
And even as in hope you turn to me,
We hear the dying echo of the sea.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

Senate In Action

By Ernest Lindley

High and Low Spots

THERE ARE MANY occasions when the Senate belies its reputation for being a great deliberative body. There are some when it falls to so low a level as to try one's confidence in the Senate as an institution. There are also many times when it addresses itself to public business in workmanlike manner, and some when the debate reaches the heights of true statesmanship.

It is doubtful if the distance between the depths and the heights in the Senate was ever greater than it was last Thursday and Friday.

On Thursday we had Senator Bilbo of Mississippi filibustering against the war agencies appropriation bill because it contains money to continue the temporary Fair Employment Practices Committee. We also had Senator Tom Connally's stirring first report on the San Francisco Conference.

ON FRIDAY we had Senator Vandenberg's masterly speech in behalf of ratification of the United Nations Charter. It was a speech which anticipated and answered every major question that might be raised about the Charter. It was pitched loftily but closely reasoned. In both form and substance it was one of the great Senate addresses of our time.

After Vandenberg came Senator Eastland, relieving his Mississippi colleague in the filibuster, with as vicious a vilification of the Negro, particularly the American Negro, as the Senate probably has ever heard—and it has heard quite a few expressions of this kind. It was more than a vilification of the Negro. It was a defamation of hundreds of thousands of officers and men of the Armed Services of the United States—by a man who, so far as the record shows, has never borne arms for his country. Spectators in the gallery laughed when Eastland said: "I have no prejudice against the Negro."

It is pleasant to dwell on the Vandenberg speech, and the present state of mind of the Senate about approval of the United Nations Charter. There are scarcely a dozen Senators who have not indicated publicly or privately that they will vote to approve the Charter. Many of them probably will fall in line behind the overwhelming majority. One well-known correspondent who bet that there would be at least six negative votes now thinks that he will lose his wager. After all the speeches have been made and various reservations have been proposed and rejected, a unanimous vote of approval is perhaps not out of the question.

Two years ago, as a year ago, many observers of the Senate would have predicted that as few as a dozen Senators would vote against a United Nations Charter. True, the House two years ago overwhelmingly adopted the Fulbright resolution in favor of American participation in an international organization to enforce peace. After that came the Republican declaration at Moscow. After that—the Moscow Conference—the Senate adopted the Connally resolution.

The Fulbright, Mackinac, and Connally resolutions were so very general that many observers thought they were meaningless. Unquestionably some who subscribed to them also talked in the opposite direction. They kept themselves free to kill the Charter by attack on its details, as the League was blocked in 1919 and 1920.

FOR OBTAINING this danger, a great deal of credit belongs to President Roosevelt, former Secretary of State Hull, and Secretary Stettinius. Through-out the negotiations leading up to the San Francisco Conference, they counseled with an informal bipartisan Senate committee. These three knew what was being done and why. And they made some useful suggestions. The crowning stroke was the inclusion of Senators and Representatives of both parties in the delegation at San Francisco. They were not window-dressing. They were active delegates—none more so than Senator Vandenberg.

Some of the late President's friends thought he was taking a risk in inviting Vandenberg to serve on the delegation. Even after Vandenberg's notable pre-Yalta speech they were afraid that he might follow the path of the late Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, by assailing the Charter, whatever it might be, in detail. They were wrong. Vandenberg had the ideas for improvements in Dumbarton Oaks. He had a chance to work for them. He got some of them incorporated, in part, into the Charter. He knows, from day-to-day experience as a working diplomat, why the Charter reads as it does. He thinks it is the best that could be got, under the circumstances—which is all that anyone could ask—and that to fail to accept it would be an unforgivable error.

In passing around the credit for the evolution of sentiment in the Senate, Vandenberg is entitled to a good share. Had he been less sincere, he could have thrown a good many monkey-wrenches into the machinery. His unflinching advocacy of the Charter carries all the greater weight because of his past record. His opening speech measured up to the highest traditions of the Senate and, by its force, came very close to obliterating the last remnants of a disintegrated opposition.

Washington Calling Labor Strife

By Marquis Childs

Surplus Property Disposal

A FAMILIAR little drama has been reenacted over and over again during the war here in Washington. It is the tragic-comedy of the businessmen who come to work for the Government and find himself enmeshed in red tape, assailed by Congress, forced to live in a lean-to at an exorbitant rent and finally ridden out of town on a rail.

There are a few businessmen who have a tremendous advantage over their less fortunate fellows. One of these is Robert H. Hinkley. As Director of Contract Settlement, Hinkley is doing a highly effective job of winding up billions of dollars in war contracts.

There are a few individuals who know both Government and business and who, therefore, have a tremendous advantage over their less fortunate fellows. One of these is Robert H. Hinkley. As Director of Contract Settlement, Hinkley is doing a highly effective job of winding up billions of dollars in war contracts.

IT SOUNDS unimportant. Most people have never heard of it. But there were those who foresaw that if business firms could not terminate Government contracts and get going on civilian production without delay, the whole process of reconversion might be disastrously delayed.

Bernard M. Baruch and his coworker, John Hancock, saw that threat. In their reconversion report they outlined legislation for contract termination. They included a provision for termination loans for manufacturers who needed capital.

The Baruch-Hancock proposal was adopted by Congress. The late President Roosevelt drafted Hinkley for the job. He gave up a \$50,000-a-year salary in business to work longer and harder for \$12,000.

In his last report to Congress, Hinkley pointed out that commitments canceled by contract termination have totaled \$27,500,000,000, and of this total nearly 18 billions had already been settled. Virtually no firms have taken advantage of the termination loan provisions, since, almost without exception, they have treasuries bulging with money.

THE BIGGEST TEST is, of course, still to come. Contract termination in the coming months is likely to average three

to four billions of dollars a month. Hinkley is confident that with his staff—of less than 100—he will be able to meet the test.

This easy-spoken Westerner has a confident knowledge of the mazes of both business and Government. He was in the automobile and, later, the aviation business in Ogden, Utah, before he came to Washington to work in the Relief Administration. For several years he was relief administrator for the 11 Western States. Later he went with Harry Hopkins into the Department of Commerce.

There are a few men who can step from one sphere to the other and feel at home in both. It is not easy to do.

Too often, it seems to me, we assume that we have on hand an unlimited number of men with the know-how who are not only willing but eager to go into Government. When they are finally persuaded to come to Washington, we look them over for fly specks or other blemishes, determined to have perfection, or nothing.

Something like that process has been going on in connection with the selection of a chairman of the Surplus Property Board. President Truman several weeks ago nominated W. Stuart Symington, a St. Louis businessman, to be chairman of the board.

Ever since that time, one committee of Congress or another has been combing over Symington's record. They found a letter he wrote seven years ago, when he was connected with a company that subsequently failed which seemed to tie him in with monopolistic control of patents.

IN ONE WAY, of course, it was healthy to air that record. Symington has now said he does not hold with cartel control of patents or with monopoly. He has made a vigorous, forthright statement of his business views.

If his record disqualifies him, then Congress should say so. Like a ton of bricks, billions in surplus property hangs over our economy. We have made a miserable beginning at disposing of it. Above all, it is important to get going. And the sooner we realize that we will not find a St. George for the job, the more quickly we will get action. There are very few men with the knowledge and the experience necessary for such a tremendous task.

Letters To The Editor

Communications must carry writer's name and address, though pen names are permitted at the editor's discretion. Letters should be held to not more than 200 words. They are subject to condensation.

Save FEPC

I wish to commend you on your very timely and forceful editorials in support of FEPC. These editorials certainly reflect the feelings in the hearts of all freedom-loving Americans.

It is inconceivable that any person invested with the trust of democratic American principles should oppose legislation which promotes national unity at a time when peace is not yet won. What fears lie in the minds of the Congressmen who threaten filibusters. Are they afraid that their own little kingdoms will fall because we practice the kind of democracy that is written in the laws of our land?

Fascism in Europe was started by suppression and intolerance against minorities—certainly it could happen here if we allow a few bigoted persons to exercise their will.

We cannot have a real democracy or unity if we arouse doubt and suspicion in the minds of any American—when we have been told that we are fighting for a better world in which to live. This is no "band wagon" sentiment—it is stark reality. What is there to lose by granting a man the opportunity to earn a living so he may guard against poverty, crime and disease. Do not these gentlemen who oppose FEPC realize that suppression and intolerance will reap its toll eventually directly or indirectly on their personal welfare?

"The gentlemen cry Peace! Peace!"—there will be no real peace until men recognize that all must share. There can be no unity or hope of a democratic nation should freedom be granted only a chosen few.

I hope that many Americans see the dangerous implications of opposition to this type of legislation and that they will voice their opinions to their Congressmen in no uncertain terms.

LAURA H. KIRKLAND,
Washington, June 29.

Ike's Respects To FDR

Because I like and admire General Eisenhower, I am very much hurt that he did not feel any urgency of visiting the tomb of his late Commander in Chief and "God-given leader," and of paying his respects to the widow of the late President. His good heart and fine sense of tact should have told General Eisenhower that millions of Americans have expected him to do this, even at the risk of cutting down some of the celebrities so well deserved by him.

A SORRY FRIEND,
Washington, June 21.

Food For The Army

The Pacific Ocean is full of fish, especially around the Philippine Islands. If the Navy will send some fishing boats there—modern power boats—great quantities of fresh fish can be obtained for the forces in the Orient.

People living in the tropical and subtropical Orient are told to eat too much meat. We hope the Army commissary is keeping that maxim in mind.

MARSHALL DAWSON,
Washington, June 23.

Teaching Religion

Even while I was delighted that we were contemplating giving religious education to the children of public schools, I began to wonder if a program would be worked out which would be compatible with the beliefs of all the different religions represented in the schools.

I have always maintained that the essence of religion—all religions—is the Golden Rule. I have yet to find one religion which does not accept the theory that if we do unto others as we would have them do unto us, life will bring its own reward.

We must remember one thing in every attempt to break away from our nonsectarian principle in public schooling. This is the fact that teachers may be prejudiced in their own way of thinking and be inclined to teach Jewish children about Jesus, or to imply to Christian children that the Messiah is yet to come. What a child believes is the responsibility and right of his parent, insofar as religion is concerned. Though I am a Christian, I resent with my Jewish friends the teaching of the story of Christ in schools.

A basic law of God proves the desirability of moral training while children are yet young. Parents, for the most part, I believe, though I hope I am wrong, are shipping their duty with respect to the training of their children. I recognize the responsibility which this places upon society, and I applaud any persons sufficiently far sighted to do something about it. A training program now will pay richly in the future, for God has promised if we bring a child up in the paths of righteousness he shall not depart therefrom.

My suggestion as to how religion can be incorporated in the school system without destroying our efforts to remain nonsectarian is this: First of all, the Golden Rule should be prominently posted everywhere it might be read. Each teacher should talk to the children about the happiness derived from being capable of greatness, even self-sacrifice. It is my belief that the war has done one big thing for America in spite of all its horrors. It has proved to us all that in our deep, subconscious minds, we do still want to do for others. Many are the ordinary men who have become heroes. The stuff which makes men great is in each of us; we must be taught to know its existence, in peace; and there will be no war.

If we could get across to children the following basic laws of God, not by citing from the Scriptures, but by stories and interesting lectures, we shall have accomplished a great deal: (1) "As ye sow, so shall ye reap"; (2) "Be sure your sins will find you out"; (3) "As ye believe, so shall it be" (an elaboration, in my opinion, upon the theory, "We are punished by our sins"); "Bring a child up in the paths of righteousness, and he shall not depart therefrom."

MRS. HAROLD H. GREIG,
Washington, June 22.

Remedial Legislation

LAST SATURDAY, June 30, the Cabinet member who had headed the Department of Labor for 12 years and 4 months, Miss Perkins, departed from that office, and was succeeded by another, ex-Judge and ex-Senator Lewis B. Schwellenbach. Within a short time preceding, a new head was appointed to the next largest labor agency, the National Labor Relations Board. About the same time, during late June, a new and comprehensive bill to cover all phases of labor relations was introduced in the Senate, with the impressive sponsorship of Senators Hatch of New Mexico, Burton of Ohio, and Ball of Minnesota.

Except that all deal with labor, these events are quite unrelated. But this very fact of their unplanned simultaneousness makes the sum of them more significant as a symbol of a change that is getting under way.

For more than 12 years labor unions and labor leaders increased in power. The increase came to them through the New Deal. The policy of President Roosevelt, and his Administration was to give to labor unions and labor leaders not merely economic power, but political power, to make them the dominant factor in government. Toward the end, the New Deal Administration was in effect hardly different from the administration of a labor party.

THAT THIS should come to an end conforms to the pattern of history. Again and again a first there is a conservative regime which reacts against the change results in defeat of a conservative regime in an election. It is succeeded by a liberal or radical regime. The new regime not only introduces the needed and overdue reforms, but attempts to go to impracticable extremes. By that, it comes to an end, and in turn is succeeded by a new conservative regime.

That is the point we are now at, a point where the longest liberal regime in our history is passing out. If the pattern of history is repeated, it will be followed by a regime which will be at least relatively conservative.

It does not by any means follow that this conservative regime about to get under way will undo all, or even many, of the labor reforms that were introduced during the 12 years of the New Deal. What has happened historically in these alternations of liberal and conservative is that the conservative regime keeps most of the reforms, rejecting the impracticable ones. The ones it keeps, it makes workable.

That is the purpose of the Hatch-Burton-Ball labor bill. The Senators who sponsored it are liberals, favorable to labor. So are most of the men who, during several patient months, worked out the details of the measure. The purpose is to bring out of the existing welter of labor laws and court decisions and agencies, many overlapping or conflicting, a workable system of labor relations.

The purpose is imperative, for, as Senator Ball said, business and industry cannot operate under the existing chaos of labor relations. Our economic system would break down and become paralyzed.

IT DOES NOT at all follow that the present bill is a perfect formula, nor that it will be passed as it stands. There will be abundant discussion, including weeks of hearings, in which changes will be made. The views of labor leaders will be heard and in many cases followed. The initial reaction of most labor leaders, upon the first emergence of the bill, was one of violent denunciation. That, however, coming soon after the bill was introduced, does not necessarily mean much. There is some opposition, to some details of the measure, by really thoughtful students within the labor field and outside it. Such differences will be reconciled before the bill is in final form.

The attitude of Congress is strongly favorable, not necessarily to this bill as it stands, but to the broad purpose. At any time during some six years past a majority in Congress has been ready to pass remedial labor legislation, and only has been deterred by the steady pressure of President Roosevelt against any legislation whatever that was not approved by labor leaders.

Radio Reception Plague

I heartily confirm all the statements with regard to interference on local Washington radio stations, as set forth in "Parasitic" letter to you of June 18 which appeared in this morning's Post. I, too, have talked to a number of my friends scattered over Washington and they all complain about interference on one or more local stations.

Inasmuch as most of us can listen to the radio only after business hours, it works a hardship on us, to say nothing about irritation and frayed nerves. I, for one, have given up any attempt to get WOL or WWDC. My favorite station would be WINX for the symphony hour, between 9 and 10 p. m., but I shut it off in disgust after a few minutes because two or three other broadcasts can be heard at the same time.

It is apparent that these stations are defying their own purpose if their purpose is to get people to turn their radio dials to one or the other of these three numbers. That's what radios are meant for. There must be a remedy. What is it? PAULINE FRIEDLAND,
Washington, June 21.

Big Reserve Urged Of Works Projects

Report Proposes Plans Be Ready to Take
Up Slack as Postwar Building Rush Tapers Off

The House Postwar Economic Planning Committee yesterday urged the blueprinting of at least a five billion dollar reserve of State and local construction projects to stabilize the building industry after the war.

This construction reserve of State and local projects, the committee said, should be in addition to those plans for which local financing is available.

In its seventh report to Congress, the committee headed by Representative Colmer (D., Miss.), laid down these three principles "as a foundation on which to erect a healthy national construction program":

"1. The Federal Government should hold out no promise of aid to States or municipalities during the first peace years for financing their public works — especially since many such are in a stronger financial position than before the war;

"2. The Federal Government should assume leadership in building up an adequate reserve shelf of engineering plans . . . to lay the foundation for an orderly long-term public works program, and to provide a cushion against future drastic decline in the construction industry.

Unified Policy Urged
"3. A construction policy board should be established in the executive office of the president to guide the public works program and to serve the construction industry in its efforts to maintain a healthy, stable growth in relation to national income."

The construction industry, the committee warned, "must not be made a catch-all for the unemployed to the extent that other areas of production which can provide more sustained employment."

"We shall not," it added, "exaggerate the cycles in construction."

To avoid a period of sharply rising prices that might result from a sudden resumption of both private and public construction, the committee urged that during the transition period an expansive program of public works should "not be pitted against private construction."

Such action, it cautioned, might

"speed the construction industry on a cycle of inflation and depression."

Involves Eighth of Workers

The building industry, the committee said, accounts normally for 15 per cent of the national income and employs one-eighth of the labor force, and during the post-war years it should reach "a plateau of activity . . . somewhere in the neighborhood of 21 billion dollars" annually if the national income is 140 billion dollars.

Immediately after the defeat of Japan, the committee predicted, the demand for building will exceed available supplies of material and completed plans.

It is estimated that from 250,000 to 350,000 privately financed housing units can be started immediately after the war, and reach an average of 800,000 units yearly during the first five postwar years. By the end of the fifth peace year, it estimated, 6,000,000 people will be employed in construction work.

The National Association of Real Estate Boards, meanwhile asked the Senate Small Business Committee to determine why more materials are not being made available for new houses.

Many types of large business are obtaining release of materials for their products, Herbert U. Nelson, the association's vice president, said in a letter to Senator Murray (D., Mont.), committee chairman.

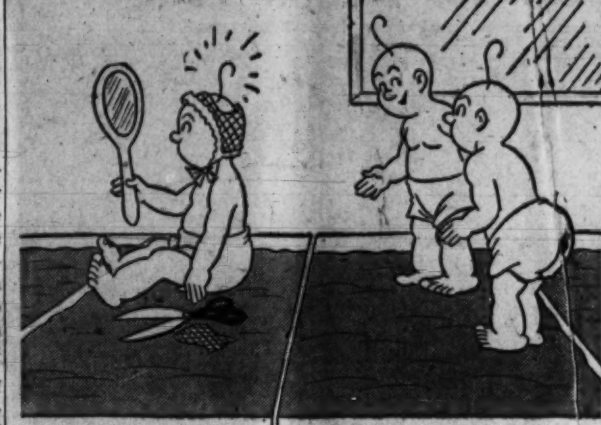
"When it comes to home building, however, the builders who seek increased allotments of materials for houses are told that war conditions do not permit expansion of the present emergency house construction programs," Nelson said.

Asserting that the situation affects thousands of families, including returning veterans who wish to acquire homes, and that civilian construction is being depended upon to take up much of the industrial slack after the war with Japan ends, Nelson said:

"Unless the flow of materials is started at this time so that contractors and others engaged in this business can resume their operations on a gradually increasing scale, they will not be ready for the big job when the time comes."

Off the Record "The Three Bares"

By Ed Reed



"Anne says the open-crown hats show off a woman's hair to the best advantage."

PRICES

From Page 1

the new Secretary of Agriculture, Clinton P. Anderson, gets a veto over all food price orders.

The text of the President's stabilization statement follows:

"I am very happy to sign the stabilization extension bill. For the past three and one half years we have succeeded in stabilizing the cost of living despite the greatest war of all times. This has been of immeasurable benefit not only to all of us here at home but to the war effort itself."

"The renewal of the statutes without weakening amendments gives the country reassurance that the fight against inflation will be carried on during the difficult year that lies ahead. We shall have need for stabilization, not only in financing the war, but in solving the problems of reconstruction which we are already confronting."

"I congratulate the Congress on having enacted a sound, and well considered statute. Under it perplexing problems of food supply can be met and the stabilization and reconstruction programs can be successfully carried forward. I am glad that Congress did not disturb the existing arrangements for coordinating these programs and for settling differences among the

agencies. I congratulate the stabilization agencies. They have had the unpleasant, thankless task of enforcing controls during a critical emergency. They have served us loyally and well."

Red Cross Solves 8000 Problems for Veterans Monthly

Problems of servicemen, large and small, some 8000 of them every month, are being handled by the Home Service Division of the District of Columbia Chapter of the American Red Cross.

"Part of what appears like a 'run around' the ex-serviceman is getting around the process of conversion to civilian life is more or less essential," according to Mrs. Lucile L. Chamberlin, director of the service.

Part of the job now being done by the Red Cross workers in the District is a circumvention of "red tape" and the only real danger to the morale of the man or woman returning from overseas duty is that they may not understand that certain steps are necessary in Government departments before they can realize benefits due them as war veterans, she said.

D. C. Colonel Locates Minefields for Danes

Paris, July 1 (AP)—Lieut. Col. Edgar Morris, 4001 Linnean ave. n.w., Washington, D. C., chief engineer of technical intelligence, returned here yesterday from Copenhagen after delivering the master plans of minefields in Danish waters into the hands of King Christian X.

Morris was notified on his return that he would be awarded the Legion of Honor soon.

What's Going On and Where

Entertainment for Service Men and Women
Victory Center for Servicemen, 1113 Pennsylvania ave. n.w., 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
Army-Navy Service Center, 12th st. and New York ave. n.w., 1 p. m. to 10 p. m.
Servicemen's Relief Booth, 2 st. and Pennsylvania ave. n.w., 4 to 8:30 p. m.
Post-Office Building, 2 st. and Pennsylvania ave. n.w., 12th and G sts. n.w., 12:30 p. m. to 10 p. m.
Stage Door Cinema, Helen Weston, Marimba player, 8:30 p. m.; George Berg's orchestra, 9 p. m.
Music Center, 1330 G st. n.w., 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
USO, 1911 N st. n.w., conversational French, Spanish, German, 2 p. m. to 10 p. m.
USO, YMCA, 1786 G st. n.w., sightseeing, 1:30 p. m. to 10 p. m.; bingo and other games, 8:30 p. m. to 10 p. m.
USO, 801 Market space n.w., voice recordings, 9 p. m.; movie party, 7:30 p. m. to 10 p. m.
Luncheon, Diners and Exhibits
Conference luncheon, Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., Statler Hotel, conference, 9:30 a. m. to 5 p. m.; luncheon, 12:30 p. m. to 2 p. m.
Luncheon, Newcomers Club, Statler Hotel, 12:30 p. m.
Dinner, Day Hardware Co., Pan American Room, Statler Hotel, 6 p. m.
Photograph exhibit, Animals Are Looking at You, from PMA and OWI collections, photograph section, Library of Congress, Room 1408, Auditor's Building, 1410 st. and Independence ave. n.w., 9 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.

(From AP Newfeatures.)
(Next Article Wednesday)

**ROBINSON
CRUSOE, U.S.N.**
The adventures of George Tweed,
R.M. 1st class USN, on Jap-held Guam
By BLAKE CLARK

A "thriller-diller of an adventure story . . . like any good adventure story, it has a wow of an ending that sends chills up your spine and then leaves you happy . . . Mr. Clark does such an able job of recounting Tweed's tale for him that one forgets about the existence of an intermediary."—MARCUS DUFFIELD, N. Y. Herald Tribune Book Review. With photographs, drawings, colored end-papers and map. \$2.75
On sale at all local bookstores

The Washington

Merry-Go-Round

By Drew Pearson

AMONG THE MOST important Nazi files in Europe today are those of E. G. Farbenindustrie, the giant German cartel which produced synthetic gasoline, synthetic rubber, plus other secret war materials, and which cooperated with various American firms, such as Standard Oil of New Jersey and the Aluminum Corporation of America, before Pearl Harbor.

These files may reveal secret German patents which would help American industry; also reveal the extent to which certain American firms collaborated; also prove the war guilt of German industrial leaders.

However, here is the inside story of what is happening to these files. They were first stored by the U. S. Army in a German warehouse in Frankfurt. Then the Army needed space, and moved a large group of displaced persons—Russians, Poles, French—into the warehouse. The D. P.'s immediately began tearing open the files to see if there was anything valuable in them.

Then the U. S. Army needed even more space, and moved the files outside behind the warehouse. There they kicked around in the wind and the rain.

Finally someone high up in the Army realized the importance of the E. G. Farben files and moved them back into the warehouse. Whether it is too late to make real use of them remains to be seen. Tons and tons of paper are scattered in every direction. Searching through them is like hunting a needle in a haystack.

Exit Miss Perkins

NEXT TO SECRETARY of the Interior Ickes, the Roosevelt Cabinet member who has held

office longest stepped out of the Cabinet this weekend. Several days before she stepped out, Miss Perkins called up her friend, Attorney General Biddle, who left the Cabinet simultaneously.

"How do you feel?" she asked. "Fine," replied Biddle.

"Well," said the lady who has been Secretary of Labor for 12 long and tumultuous years, "let's go out and celebrate."

This column has sometimes been critical of Miss Perkins during her long tenure of office. But as we look back over the years, something should be said to balance the criticism. In the first place, no period in the entire history of the Nation has been more difficult from the point of view of labor. Labor was in the throes of growing pains. It was an era which Perkins inherited, not one which she personally brought about.

And while there may be cause to debate the wisdom of appointing a woman to such a difficult post during such a difficult era, yet when we look back on Miss Perkins' sterile and hidebound predecessors, the William Nuckles Doaks and the Puddler Jim Davises of yesteryear, it must be admitted that the lady shone in comparison.

Note—Like some other members of the Cabinet, Miss Perkins retired almost penniless. She has exhausted her private savings and, as Jim Farley so often said, it is almost impossible to live on a Cabinet salary. Four years ago Miss Perkins had a

chance to become president of a New England college for women, but FDR asked her to remain on.

Sick Man of Europe

THERE HAVE BEEN two important back-stage developments in the dynamite-laden row between Turkey and Russia—a row which may test out the United Nations ability to prevent war almost before the ink is dry on the Charter.

Development No. 1: Ed Stettinius, shortly before resigning as Secretary of State, sent a strong note to the Russians in which he supported the Turks. He reminded the Russians that at Yalta, Stalin had gone along with the other Big Three in "assuring Turkey regarding the views of himself, Roosevelt and Churchill" as to "the continuation of Turkish independence and integrity."

Development No. 2: Foreign Commissar Molotov has had another session with the Turkish Ambassador in Moscow in which the Russians pulled in their horns somewhat—though they are still sticking a long way out.

According to uncensored diplomatic dispatches, Molotov told the Turkish Ambassador during this session that Russia would require bases in the Dardanelles "only in case of war, not in peace." Previously, the Russians had demanded the right to take over this vital strip of waterway over which armies have fought for years, and which the Czars of Russia have coveted ever since there was a Russia.

Molotov also said that Russia wished to talk to Turkey about various questions concerning the Balkan states. This was considered an indirect way of saying that Russia wants European Turkey ceded to Bulgaria.

However, Molotov added that if the above propositions were agreed, Russia would be glad to

sign a treaty of alliance with Turkey, which would go further than a treaty of friendship.

These ideas, though more conciliatory than previous Russian proposals, got nowhere with the Turkish Ambassador. He replied that negotiations in Moscow were ended. Anything further to be said, he told Molotov, must be said in Ankara.

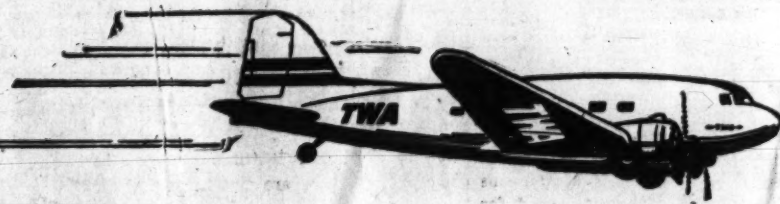
Russia Could Use Veto

MEANWHILE, FURTHER talks have been going on in Ankara, where the Russians also demand that the Turks return two pieces of territory, Kars and Ardahan, in order to "do something for the Armenian people." These two areas, located next to Armenia, were once Russian, but the Soviet voluntarily gave them to Turkey in 1921.

The Turkish Foreign Minister begged off from making any reply to the Soviet Ambassador, and immediately rushed to call in the British Ambassador for advice.

Meanwhile, Russian troops are concentrating in Georgia and Armenia just opposite Kars and Ardahan, the two areas Russia wants back. Also increased Russian forces have been seen in Thrace, the border of European Turkey. Should Russia take over these areas, and should Turkey then invoke the United Nations Charter to prevent war, Russia could use its much-debated power of veto to block action by the United Nations.

Note—It was to stop Russia from taking the Dardanelles that the British and French came into the Crimean War on Turkey's side against Russia in 1854. Should there be war between Turkey and Russia today, the Arab states undoubtedly would come in on the side of Turkey, putting the British, with strong Arab ties, in a most difficult position.



What are Your Prospects for East-West Air Travel without a PRIORITY?

At the present time, TWA is flying about twice as many plane-miles as before the war.

This is partly due to the recent addition of airplanes, but also results from getting nearly twice as much flying service from each plane we have.

In spite of this increased capacity, the only honest answer to the above question is, we regret: "Not good."

Here's why:

★ The greatest movement of troops of the war is now under way. It is taxing all forms of transportation — airlines included.

★ Movement is in both directions. Military personnel, and other high-priority travelers are moving from west to east as well as east to west.

★ Air mail and air cargo have hit new high levels of volume. Rating as essential, these take precedence over nonpriority passengers. Since a plane can carry only so many pounds, flights sometimes start with some empty seats—full cargo compartments.

Under such circumstances only high priority passengers can be sure of getting to their destination.

Others not only find their trip interrupted, but frequently find it impossible to secure other forms of transportation or hotel accommodations. In spite of all we can do, they are often badly inconvenienced.

For this unhappy situation, no one can be blamed. It exists through national necessity—and the hard fact that we still have a big war to win.

Naturally, if your trip is really vital, TWA will, as always, make every effort to take good care of you.

But until we can provide better, more certain, over-all service, we urge you not to travel unless your trip is necessary.

Jack Frye
President TWA

TWA
POINTS THE WAY

Veterans' Guide

Returning Veterans Advised To Humor Their Families

By Maj. Thomas M. Nial

If you are a veteran and have just returned to your home town after a couple years' foreign service, you need some advice, because you're likely to discover that the people—perhaps members of your own family—now act strangely. You'll have to get used to humoring them.

For instance, when you again meet Harry Dunlap, who runs the corner grocery, don't be surprised by his greeting. Harry didn't get inducted into any service. He was a service at home. You knew him very well, but he'll say "How do you do, Joe," very formal like. "I don't believe I've seen you around lately."

This will kind of push you back on your heels because you expected him to say, "Well, old Joe Brown himself! Back from the wars! How the hell are you? Let's celebrate tonight."

The reason Harry has gone distant on you is because he read some place in a magazine about how to treat returning veterans. He learned he was supposed to treat you just as though you had never left town. Consequently, he may talk about Mrs. Upton Romney or fig newtons or Mrs. Coverly or cabbage heads, but he won't ask any questions at all, so you'll practically have to beat him into listening to some of your service experiences.

You'll be dying to tell him about that blonde English nurse or the dame you met over in Australia but Harry saw in a book that he was supposed to avoid many questions—although it said "to ask the veteran about the folkways of the people of countries he has visited is quite in order." So it will appear to you like he isn't a bit interested in you. This will seem queer—but forgive him. Somehow the word has spread around that all vets are sort of psycho-neurotics and they must have time for mental adjustment.

United U. S. Workers Demand Base Pay Raise

In a letter to George J. Shoenman, administrative assistant to President Truman, the United Federal Workers of America demanded an increase in base pay to compensate for loss of overtime pay when Federal working hours are cut.

The letter was signed by Eliahu Nelson, president of the CIO union, who stated that Federal workers are not opposed to reductions in working hours and were in favor of reducing the work week to less than 40 hours. But, she said they feel they cannot maintain decent living standards on the present base pay.

Service Concessions Given New Name

Effective yesterday the Welfare and Recreational Association of Public Buildings and Grounds, Inc., becomes Government Services, Inc., A. E. Demaray, president of the board of trustees, announced.

The organization, which operates cafeterias and other public service concessions in Federal buildings and parks, was started in 1918 with a refreshment stand in the Navy Building.



Mary Haworth's Mail

Should Widow Ask Dependent Mother to Live With Other Children for a While, and Give Her Free Hand to Coax Proposal From Admirer?

DEAR MARY HAWORTH: I am 40 years old, have been widowed for five years, and work hard to maintain a two-room apartment for my mother and myself. I have been keeping company with a fine man for the past year, and believe the only reason he has not proposed marriage is because of my mother. He likes her, but I don't believe he wants to marry and have a mother-in-law come to live with him.

I have married brothers and sisters with whom my mother could live. Would it be utterly selfish of me to suggest to her that she go to live with one of them and at least give me a chance to see if he will then propose? I love her dearly and I do not want to hurt her feelings; but I am getting older and feel that my chances of getting married lessen with each passing year. I shall appreciate your advice, as this is a serious problem to me.

Mother Should Display Tact

YOUR mother's blind selfishness is told in her failure to sense your hopes and handicap, and take herself off tactfully of her own volition for a month or a season with her other offspring—after helpfully remarking to the man that she may, or may not, see him again; that her plans are rather indefinite. She could so easily say, "Flora is a dear child and an angel to live with, but after all, I have four other children—and five grandchildren now, too, you know—whom I must see a great deal more of, while I can." Etc.

Coming back to your beau, let's analyze the significance of your theory that he might propose if you shunted your mother aside to give him the center of the stage. Isn't that another way of saying he misses your best quality: generous loyalty? That he is unable to read the guarantee of fine character and great heart implicit in your devoted daughter performance? That your spirits are not in the least attuned? If such is the case, I wonder if he worth bothering about? If you sent her away and thereby captured him, you might find you had traded the frying-pan for the fire.

Widow a Victim Of Selfishness

DEAR F. G.: A person is "utterly selfish" who habitually promotes his own comfort, advantage, etc., without regard for others or at their expense. And it seems to me you are probably the least selfish party who figures in this story. What could be more selfish, for instance, than the bland assumption of your brothers and sisters that because you have no helpmate and no real home, you are the one to look after mother?

Or what could be a more telltale sign of rock bottom selfishness in a man who dotes on a lady's society, than to pass her up as a wife, simply because she has family obligations? How many persons worth their salt haven't found themselves, by the age of 40, to some degree of voluntary responsibility for somebody else's welfare? A footloose, wholly self-serving individual of

Hallmark of Love Is Wish to Help

THE ESSENCE, the hallmark, of love is willingness—indeed, eagerness—to ease the burdens and smooth the path of those we love. And according to your expedient theory, the man's attitude just doesn't check on that score. But if you still want an unfettered try at winning a proposal, you certainly would not be more selfish (in desperation) than others in the family habitually are, if you took steps to get mama off your hands for a while.

M. H. Mary Haworth counsels through her column; not by mail or personal interview. Write her in care of The Post.

Martha Ellyn's Platter Chatter

Welcome Note Sounded With Cheese Available

Until that promised 5 per cent more beef and veal makes its appearance, cooks will continue to do their sleight-of-hand performances, hold their breaths and keep their tongues in cheek.

The fact that canned fish now requires 2 to 3 more points per pound will have little effect upon food shoppers. Precious few persons have been able to locate canned salmon, tuna, lobster or crabmeat for a long time, so raising the point value on an unavailable won't cause much concern.

Margarine must be smiling and enjoying its advanced position. This food has been on the march since the advent of the war. Certainly the recognition it receives these war days will help in its uphill battle to survive as an "honest to goodness food."

Dependable Ally

Cooks are learning many worthwhile things about cooking in these days of limited supplies and they are not likely to forget such a dependable "ally" as margarine when conditions are again normal.

The most welcome note in the recent change in food point values is about cheese. Cheese can be used all the way from a delicious soup to a tempting dessert such as lemon cheese pie. Its adaptability makes it welcome to concoct appealing, nourishing main dishes such as fondue, souffles, cheese rings filled with fresh vegetables and rice-cheese loaf served with mushroom sauce.

Souffle Simple

Cheese souffle is a simple dish, although many a cook holds it in awe, thinking it has difficulties of composition. Properly made it will "stay up." Although it is best to time it so that it will be served immediately upon being taken from the oven, yet it may be held over some 10 or 15 minutes without any more serious injury than a slight shrinkage.

It's a matter of opinion whether the souffle dish is placed in a pan of hot water to bake. The water will keep the souffle soft. If you prefer the souffle to be crisp and crunchy, dispense with the hot water pan. A souffle will rise higher when the baking dish is not greased, as it will cling to the dry sides.

Of course, to make a cheese souffle it is first necessary to get the cheese. With that hurdle over,

a delicious meal can be under way. Here is a suggested menu:

Dinner Menu
Cheese Souffle
Boiled New Potatoes in Jackets
Tossed Green Salad
Corn Muffins
Peach Cobbler
Beverage

You'll find the following recipe for souffle very easy to execute:

CHEESE SOUFFLE
Melt 1/4 cup margarine, butter or other fat and stir in 1/4 cup flour. Gradually add 1 cup milk and cook about 5 minutes, stirring constantly until mixture thickens. Add 1 cup grated American cheese, 1 teaspoon salt, 1/2 teaspoon paprika, 1/2 teaspoon mustard, stirring until it is melted, then remove from heat. Gradually stir in 4 well-beaten egg yolks and then fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Turn into a casserole or baking dish and place in pan of water if desired. Bake in moderate oven, 350 degrees, for 50 to 60 minutes, or until delicately browned and firm to touch. Garnish with chopped parsley. Yield, 6 portions.

Ration Points

July 2, 1945
MEATS, FATS, ETC.—Book Four red stamps E2 through J2 good June 30; K2 through P2 good through July 31; Q2 through U2 good through August 31; V2 through Z2 good through September 30. Stamps A1, B1, C1, D1 and E1 become valid tomorrow and are good through October 31.

PROCESSED FOODS—Book Four blue stamps N2 through S2 good through June 30; T2 through X2 good through July 31; Y2, Z2 and A1 through C1 good through August 31; D1 through H1 good through September 30.

SUGAR—Book Four stamp 36 good for 5 pounds through August 31. Next stamp valid September 1. SHOES—Book Three airplane stamps 1, 2 and 3 good indefinitely. OPA says no plans to cancel any. Next stamp valid August 31.

FUEL OIL—Period one through five coupons good through August 31. Last year's period four and five coupons also expire August 31.

GASOLINE—16-A coupons good for 6 gallons each through September 21. B-6, B-7, B-8, C-6, C-7 and C-8 coupons good for 5 gallons each. B-6 and C-6 coupons expire today. Ration boards now accepting applications for increased B rations.



THIS FOURTH GENERATION WASHINGTONIAN is Mrs. William Leahy Howard, a Saturday bride. She is the former Miss Rosemary Fennell, daughter of Judge and Mrs. Aubrey Basil Fennell. Her husband is in the Navy and is the son of Mr. and Mrs. George Clifford Howard. Upon their return from a wedding trip to Pennsylvania. They will live in Norfolk

Town Talk—

Mrs. Maxwell Shows Off Pet Project; Clever Host Plays for His Guests

By Eva Hinton

PRETTY Mrs. Richard K. Sutherland, wife of General MacArthur's chief of staff, asked a few friends for lunch at the Army and Navy Club the other day in honor of Mrs. Truman Smith.

Mrs. Burdette Fitch, one of former Ambassador Joseph E. Davies' good-looking daughters, was a guest. She is one of the longest-suffering "war-brides" that I know of. Married at the beginning of the war, she saw her husband off to the Pacific after the honeymoon. And there he has been ever since except for one short leave.

Another of Mrs. Sutherland's guests was dynamic Mrs. Russell Maxwell, wife of the general. Mrs. Maxwell is so enthusiastic and forthright about her several excellent jobs of war work that she made us feel as if we were missing something unless we pitched in to help her.

After luncheon I walked over with her to one of her pet projects, the club which is called "Junior Officers of Washington" at 735 17th st.

Here I saw the shaded garden with its flower-beds and bright awning, where men and women officers and their dates lunch or dine and where they "sit out" between dances at the regular Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday night dances. By the way, the dances will continue through the summer. Immediate interest the day of my visit was the new health club which will open this week for the use of men officers who are members of the club. The director hopes very soon to be able to devote a section of the health club to women officers.

There are exercise classes with skilled instructors and massage and heat and light treatments will be available. In fact "deskily pallor" this summer.

When Navy Lieut. and Mrs. Bill Draper entertain they really do all that the word implies. The chic little hostess settles her guests comfortably with a cool drink at hand and the clamor begins for Bill to give up "hosting" and get to work on the piano.

Music for every possible taste flows from his nimble fingers and no one has any intention of ever

Extra Swims for Women ... thanks to Tampax

This modern monthly sanitary protection may be worn in the water

Summer at best is all too short and for women who love to swim the customary "belt-pin-pads" can bring bitter disappointment. ... But a great many women have now adopted a method of monthly sanitary protection that is quite different from the "usual."

This is the Tampax method—and Tampax may be worn in lake, pool or ocean because it is worn internally.

The principle of internal absorption is by no means new to the medical profession—and now Tampax makes it available for women generally. ... Highly absorbent cotton is compressed in dainty applicators. The hands need never touch the Tampax and when it is in place the user is unaware of its presence. ... No belts, no pins, no external pads



with Tampax—no bulk, no chafing, no odor! Take Tampax with you on vacation. It is compact to carry, quick to change, easy to dispose of. Comes in 3 absorbency sizes: Regular, Super, Junior. Tampax is sold at drug stores and notion counters. A whole month's supply will go into your purse. Economy box contains 4 months' supply (average). Don't forget to try Tampax for those "extra" swims. Tampax Incorporated, Palmer, Mass.

Price-Groark Nuptials Read

Mrs. Timothy J. Groark, Pittsburgh, Pa., has announced the marriage of her daughter, Miss Mary Meskill Groark, to Willis Leon Price, son of Mrs. Willis Leon Price, and the late Mr. Price, Flagler, Colo., on June 23 at 5:30 p. m. at the Washington home of Mr. and Mrs. F. Joseph Bresnahan.

Given in marriage by her brother, J. Lawrence Groark, Pittsburgh, Pa., the bride wore a long-sleeved gown of ivory white taffeta. Her ivory finger-tip veil was held in place by a net cap and she carried a shower bouquet of white roses and stephanotis.

Mrs. Bresnahan was matron of honor for her sister. She wore a rose crepe gown and carried a bouquet of tallisman roses and yellow daisies.

Michael Bresnahan, nephew of the bride, was ring bearer. The Rev. Lawrence Wemple officiated.

Mrs. Edwards Invites Friends To Cooler Spot for a Swim

With the accent on informality and keeping cool, Mrs. Herbert T. Edwards, invited several of her friends to a cocktail and swimming party at her home in Kensington yesterday after 4:30 p. m.

The party honored Col. William Westlake, public relations officer of the Army Air Forces and an aide to General H. H. Arnold, who leaves for a new assignment in Germany early this week.

Admiral and Mrs. A. M. Charlton were there as were Admiral and Mrs. Vance Chapline, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Davis, Mr. and Mrs. John Begg and Mr. and Mrs. William P. McCracken.

Still others were Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Swigart and Representative Emily Taft Douglas who reported her husband, a Marine officer, convalescing at a Norfolk hospital after having been inactivated back from the Pacific.

Representative Helen Gahagan Douglas had planned to attend but



CHESTNUT FARMS NEEDS BOTTLES BADLY!

PATRIOTIC HOUSEWIVES ATTENTION! Help the war effort. Return empty milk bottles promptly and save vital materials, manpower and transportation.

CHESTNUT FARMS DAIRY

POST WANT ADS PAY



If your family lived in a town in France

Your hair would be completely gray at 37. (Naturally—you belonged to the Resistance Movement!) Your brother was shot the day before the Americans entered your town. Even so, you are fortunate. Your family was spared; you have a whole roof. As subprefect of your town—Reims, about the size of Cambridge, Mass.—you are responsible for food distribution—but only 337 cars came in last January instead of the 5800 needed to bring a month's supplies. Your own salary is 2 1/2 times what you made before the war—but what food there is costs 10 times more. Your wife spends hours and hours—little time cooking because there's so little to cook. ...

MENU

BREAKFAST

Brown Bread—Apple Sauce
Barley Coffee
(with 2 tps. milk; 1/2 tsp. sugar)

LUNCH

Onion Pie—Potato-Crust
Cabbage and Carrot Stew
Apples

DINNER

Vegetable Soup—Potatoes

SUNDAY DINNER

Meat* and Vegetable Soup
(*Meat ration, when obtainable, 1 lb. a month for family of 7)



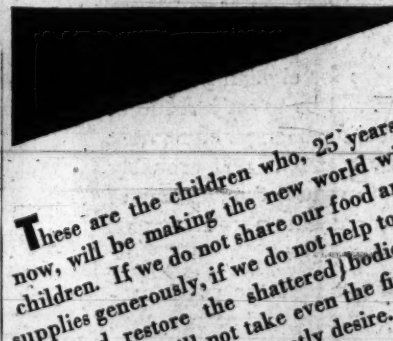
Your wife shops for ounces, not pounds. Last year your family ate 800 calories daily—half "famine" quota.



Shoes, when for sale, cost \$60, so she makes slippers for herself and the children—from bits of rug and her old felt hats.



Here is your meat and cheese ration for ONE MONTH if you're lucky enough to find it. (There is no fat.)



These are the children who, 25 years from now, will be making the new world with our children. If we do not share our food and other supplies generously, if we do not help to heal the scars and restore the shattered bodies of our neighbors, we will not take even the first step towards that peace we so greatly desire.

*Women can make a true contribution to preserving peace—maintain a friendly, fair and generous attitude towards all right-thinking peoples of the world, cheerfully ready to make the sacrifices such an attitude demands. War has its intolerable cost; we must be ready to pay, each year, the lesser but not negligible cost of peace.

Friendliness requires understanding. To this end, JOURNAL editors are bringing their reader these articles (July—How France Lives) about families in Europe who live very much as we do suffer from war as we do, and whose children will grow up with ours to build the world of tomorrow.

BEATRICE BLACKMAR GOUL
EDITOR

LADIES' HOME
Journal

Not all Hitler's victims in France carried guns. A million wore baby clothes, died of hunger and tuberculosis.



Last winter's coal ration, one sack per household. Your children walked many miles daily searching for fuel.



Rescued child in hospital waits for thin potato soup. Malnourished children cannot play hard; schools cancelled sports.



No cars, buses, taxis—here is your only means of transport. Medical supplies and soap, also non-existent.





State School At Manassas Given \$15,000

Manassas, Va., July 1 (Sp.)—In addition to previous appropriations \$15,000 has been allotted for improvements at the Manassas State Vocational School, Governor

Darden announced yesterday. The new allotment, together with State funds already provided for the school, brings the total to \$65,000. The Manassas school is the first to benefit from the \$2,000,000 appropriation made by the 1944 General Assembly for vocational education, having received an initial allotment of \$50,000 on October 14 of that year. The \$15,000 appropriation will be used for a sewerage system, water mains, and repairs.

The school has been operated for the past year by the Prince William County School Board for the State Board of Education. It is the first regional vocational experiment of its kind in the State, and was titled by the Denny Commission as a pattern for other institutions. The State Board of Education now has under consideration several similar vocational schools proposed for the Danville, Norfolk and Richland areas.

Courses are offered in seven industrial trades, including weld-

ing, electricity, radio, machine shop, drafting, carpentry, and sheet metal. English and shop mathematics are available also. Approximately 150 students from Prince William, Fairfax, Fauquier, Stafford, Alexandria, Arlington, Culpeper, Loudoun, Warren and Rappahannock Counties are enrolled in the summer session which started June 18 and will continue through a ten-week term. Buses transport students daily from central points in the various counties. Boys and girls who are 16 years of age or older are eligible.

Formerly a NYA training center, the buildings and equipment were turned over to the county school board by the procurement division of the Treasury Department to be used for vocational training.

The Prince William County Chamber of Commerce was instrumental in retaining the school intact at the present location after Congress abolished the NYA. R. Worth Peters, principal of the Manassas schools, is director of the project.

Md. County School Heads to Hold 2-Week Session

Baltimore, July 1 (P)—A two-weeks conference of more than 125 county school superintendents will open tomorrow morning at Towson State Teachers' College to make plans concerning the switch from an 11- to a 12-year curriculum for Maryland public schools.

Dr. Paul Good, executive secretary of the United States Chamber of Commerce will speak. Other speakers will be Dr. Thomas G. Pullen, Jr., state superintendent of schools, and James E. Spritzman, Dr. Earle T. Hawkins and Wilbur Devilbiss, state school superintendents.

Advice To Veterans

By Roger W. Babson

Postwar Opportunities

It is generally agreed that there will be a few years of excellent business in the United States following the collapse of Japan. Perhaps certain sections that have tremendously over-expanded during the war will have slumps and this applies to certain war industries.

The great majority of communities and industries, however, are headed for real prosperity so long as the people have money to spend. Remember that where we had only seven billion in our pockets and cash drawers six years ago we have 27 billion dollars at the present time which we are holding to spend or invest as soon as a fair opportunity arrives.

How long will I take for our people to spend this money and what will happen afterwards? Most economists are agreed that we should be prepared for trouble any time after 1950. As to what form this trouble takes depends largely upon the success or failure of the Russian Communist experiment. If, after 1950, Russia, with the rest of the world, suffers from unemployment, we have not much to fear. If, however, when we next have 15 billion unemployed, walking the streets, and the communistic countries should have no unemployment, then we may see a civil war here.

Those returning servicemen who fear this possibility should seriously consider where to locate after coming back to this country. They should avoid necessarily returning to their own communities if other communities offer better opportunities and safer conditions. Here again I want every man to decide the question for himself, but I believe that the small cities are far safer in the long run than the large cities. When starting my statistical business, which is now one of the largest of its kind in the world, I selected Wellesley, Mass., a town of only about 5000 people.

The question, however, naturally arises in the minds of servicemen: "what am I going to do if I go to a small community?" Anticipating this inquiry, I am prepared to give the following answers. These are industries which are now being successfully carried on in small communities and which still have a good future. This future is being enhanced by the improved living conditions, with lower costs for rent and food, better transportation facilities and lower freight rates, and especially by very much better labor conditions.

1. The sale and repairing of agricultural machinery, offers an excellent opportunity for those who have a combined sales and mechanical ability.
2. The sale of automobiles and the operation of garages offers similar opportunities.
3. Electrical household equipment combined with battery service and the sale and repair of heating and cooking apparatus.
4. The sale and repairing of furniture, especially in connection with upholstery.
5. Printing, book binding and engraving. These industries, even

Squibb Stock To Be Offered Today at \$108

New York, July 1 (P)—Union Securities Corp. and Harriman Ripley & Co., head a group that is underwriting the exchange and public offering of a total of 150,000 shares of E. R. Squibb & Sons \$4 preferred stock without par value. Of the total, 51,094 shares are being offered today at \$108 per share and accrued dividends from May 1. The other 98,906 shares are being offered by the company in exchange on a share basis with a cash dividend adjustment, to holders of outstanding \$5 preferred, Series "A" and \$4.25 preferred, Series "B" stocks.

The purpose of the issue is to provide additional capital for

Bodies of 2 Youths Found on Highway

Leesburg, Va., July 1.—The bodies of two Negro youths, William Wiston, 19, of Leesburg, and Arthur Lee, 17, of Paeon Springs, were found by a passerby at 4:25 a. m. today on the Winchester-Washington highway, 2 miles west of Leesburg. According to Deputy Sheriff C. F. Reed, who investi-

gated, the Negroes suffered fatal head injuries.

According to Mr. Reed, the youths left Lee's home at 2:30 a. m., supposedly to take the early morning bus to Washington. Investigations are under way to determine cause of the head injuries.

RED-ITCHY-SCALY ECZEMA
Doctor's 'Invisible' Liquid Promptly Relieves Torture!
First applications of wonderful soothing medicated Zemo—a doctor's formula—promptly relieve the itching and burning and also help heal the red, scaly skin. Amazingly successful for over 85 years! First trial of Zemo convinces! Invisible—doesn't show on skin. All drug stores. In 3 sizes. **ZEMO**

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NEW YORK TO **VANCOUVER**
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FOR RESERVATIONS call your local air line
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Double for your money!

• That's the bargain Clicquot Club Eskimo Cooler offers you... a delicious lemon-and-flavored refresher as is—or a mixer that goes down the line with any drink!

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These Bonds were placed privately through the undersigned in May 1945 with certain institutions purchasing them for investment. They are not offered for sale and this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

\$30,000,000
Cities Service Gas Company
First Mortgage Pipeline Bonds
2 7/8% Series due 1965

The First Boston Corporation
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane
July 2, 1945.

This announcement is not an offer of securities for sale or a solicitation of an offer to buy securities.
July 2, 1945

Union Oil Company of California
\$25,000,000 2 3/4% Debentures, due June 1, 1970
250,000 \$3.75 Cumulative Preferred Shares, Series A
Without Par Value

Prices:
101% for the Debentures
\$100 per share for the Preferred Shares
plus accrued interest and accrued dividends, respectively, to the date of delivery

Copies of the prospectus may be obtained, upon the undersigned, one of the undersigned named therein.

Dillon, Read & Co. Inc.

This advertisement is not, and is under no circumstances to be construed as, an offering of these Securities for sale or as a solicitation of an offer to buy any of such Securities. The offering is made only by the Prospectus.

New Issue
150,000 Shares
E. R. Squibb & Sons
\$4 Cumulative Preferred Stock
(Without par value)
Price \$108 per share
(plus accrued dividend)

98,906 of these shares are being offered by the Company in exchange, on a share for share basis (with a cash adjustment of dividends), to holders of its outstanding \$5 Cumulative Preferred Stock; Series A and \$4.25 Cumulative Preferred Stock, Series B, as set forth in the Prospectus. The remaining 51,094 shares and the unexchanged shares will be purchased by the several underwriters.

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained in any State from only such of the undersigned as are registered or licensed dealers or brokers in such State.

UNION SECURITIES CORPORATION
MERRILL LYNCH, PIERCE, FENNER & BEANE
HORNBLOWER & WEEKS
E. F. HUTTON & COMPANY
HARRIMAN RIPLEY & CO
KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.
July 2, 1945.

The Iowa Poll
TRUMAN CABINET CHANGES THOUGHT FOR THE BETTER

DES MOINES, IOWA — President Truman's recent cabinet appointments are changes for the better, respondents to THE IOWA POLL indicate.

A majority of 58% approves replacement of Miss Perkins by Judge Louis Schwellenbach as secretary of labor. Both Thomas Clark, who replaces Attorney General Biddle, and Clinton P. Anderson, who replaces Secretary of Agriculture Wickard, polled less than a majority of the total, but each received a strong majority of approval by those with opinions.

Asked if these cabinet changes were to the better, many Iowans did not feel qualified to judge. Varying shades of opinion are reflected in the following tabulations of answers:

SECRETARY OF LABOR—Schwellenbach replacing Perkins			
Total City Town Farm			
Yes, better	58%	61%	56%
No, worse	37%	38%	43%
No difference	5	1	1
No opinion	9	12	9

Among Des Moines voters 81% approved the change, 19% disapproved, 8% saw no difference, 2% had no opinion.

Among Roosevelt supporters 57% approved, 42% disapproved, 10% saw no difference and 30% had no opinion.

ATTORNEY GENERAL—Clark replacing Biddle

Total City Town Farm			
Yes, better	57%	41%	33%
No, worse	37%	58%	66%
No difference	15	14	17
No opinion	46	42	48

Forty per cent of men approved the change, 3% said no, 15% saw no difference, 29% had no opinion.

Among women 34% approved, 2% said no, 12% saw no difference and 52% had no opinion.

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE—Anderson replacing Wickard

Total City Town Farm			
Yes, better	38%	28%	24%
No, worse	58%	71%	75%
No difference	15	14	17
No opinion	42	42	48

Among Des Moines voters 47% approved the change, 4% disapproved, 18% saw no difference, 31% had no opinion.

Among Roosevelt voters 38% approved the change, 8% disapproved, 12% saw no difference, 42% had no opinion.

THE WEEKLY "IOWA POLL"
Is But One of the Many Forward-Looking Innovations of the
DES MOINES Sunday Register

The State-Wide Newspaper Which Goes Into More Than 56% of All Homes in Iowa

And in Central Iowa
KRNT
Is The Popular Radio Station

When this is where you'd like to be...
Try a frosty glass of
Wilkins TEA
"MAKE FUN O' THE SUN" with WILKINS
EITHER ICED TEA OR ICED COFFEE

Now that gas restrictions are being eased... can your car take it?



Even though your car seems to be in good running condition today, remember that it's now an OLD car!

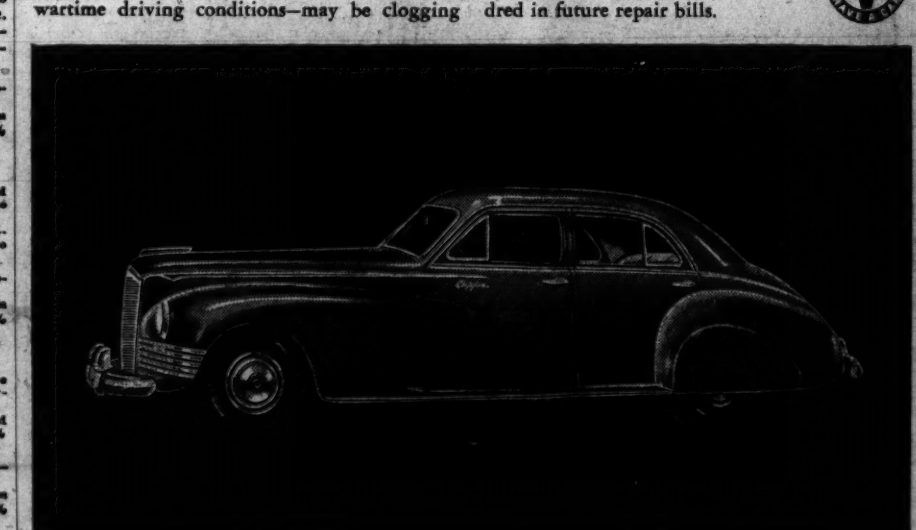
Now that more gas is being made available, permitting more normal driving, many a motorist will be in for a rude awakening.

Even though you don't suspect it, your steering mechanism may be dangerously worn, right now. Your brakes may not be equal to sudden hard stops.

Sludge—that gummy deposit resulting from wartime driving conditions—may be clogging your engine's oil line, fouling piston rings, gumming up valves, and gradually ruining costly bearings. And even slightly faster driving speeds can double that damage!

So be wise! Let your Packard dealer check your car for little troubles that may develop into BIG ones without warning.

A check-up today may prevent a serious accident in the months ahead—and spending a few dollars to remove sludge can well save you several hundred in future repair bills.



Ask the man who owns one... When new cars come back again, here's something to keep in mind: A wartime car-owner survey shows that Packard cars, among all those studied, have stood up better—required less frequent repairs—and Packard owners have spent less on service.

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Royal Motors Co.
35 Kennedy Street N.W.
Memorial Motors
Alexandria, Va.